

EVERYBODY BOOST FOR THE FAIR AUGUST 4th and 5th

While some of our neighboring towns have called off their fair for this year the directors of the Macleod Agricultural Society decided to go ahead and hold their annual fair as usual. We believe their decision was a wise one, and that the fair of 1920 will be the best in the history of the society. Owing to the fact that there will be no other fairs near at hand this year it is expected that there will be a large attendance from the surrounding country, and we therefore urge the storekeepers to make an attractive display as possible and the public generally to make the town attractive by the display of bunting and flags. We believe in our town, then let us do all that we can to advertise and boost it.

The energetic secretary of the fair, Mr. R. J. E. Gardiner, informs us that entries are coming in fast and that he anticipates a record in all classes. The Race Committee are offering an attractive program for each day, and are putting up over \$1000.00 in purses.

There will be some changes in the judging this year, which will be an improvement as it is the intention of the committee to have as much of the judging as possible take place in front of the Grand Stand. Music will be provided each day and on the second day Capt. McCall, the celebrated aviator from Calgary will give an exhibition of flying and flying stunts for which he has become famous. There will also be an automobile parade when prizes will be offered for the best decorated cars. The auto parade will start from the Town Hall at 1 p.m. on Thursday, the second day of the Fair. Get in line early with your car. Judging of parade to take place at Exhibition Grounds.

One of the most popular classes in the exhibition this year is the pony class, nearly every boy and girl in the country who has a pony thinks his or hers is the best, and the judges are going to have some time in deciding whose pony really is the best. But there is room for more entries. So bring along your ponies.

As usual excellent provisions have been made to minister to the comfort of mothers who wish to bring their children. A tent will be provided with trained nurses in charge, where babies can be left, and the children be attended to, so that no member of the family need be left at home.

A MATTER OF COURTESY— IT COSTS NOTHING TO BE POLITE

The Macleod Times sends out each week a number of copies of the paper addressed to farmers and others in the district and marked on the label sample copy—or the abbreviation "SC," or unmarked except for the name and address—these latter being also sample copies. These copies are the Macleod Times Printing and Publishing Company's business cards—the same as if a commercial traveler handed a business man his card—an introductory formality—and very rarely does the business man in such circumstances refuse to accept the card or tear it in two in the middle and throw it in the donor's face—such procedure being generally considered bad form.

The Times is sent out as above with the object of course of eventually creating a desire on the part of those who receive it thus to become regular subscribers to the paper on its merits and in the meantime entails no obligation or debt to those who may be polite enough to accept it. Should the paper on its merits become a necessity and your appreciation of it suggest to you a material recognition of its value—in short, should you wish to become a paid subscriber your subscription would be dated from the time you paid it—copies received previous to payment being absolutely free. (Sgd.) S. Dillingham, Editor Times.

CHANGE IN U.F.A. EXECUTIVE

A. C. Muir has resigned from the executive of the U.F.A., owing, Mr. Muir states, purely to personal considerations which necessitate him devoting all his available time to operations on his farm. S. S. Sears, of Nanton, was appointed by the directors of the U.F.A. as Mr. Muir's successor on Saturday afternoon, and will hold office until the annual convention of the U.F.A. Mr. Sears was a member of the U.F.A. board of directors, and his place will be taken by E. A. Malchow, appointed by the board to hold office until the annual meeting. Mr. Muir ran for the presidency of the U.F.A. in January in opposition to H. W. Wood, and after being defeated by a large majority in this contest, was elected to the executive, Mr. Sears giving him a very close race.

The Resolute, the American yacht, was pulled out this morning, after being towed to South Brooklyn from Glenora. The Shamrock IV, was docked yesterday after being brought from Sandy Hook.

MACLEOD U. F. A. POLITICAL CONVENTION OPENED TODAY

The Political Convention of the U. F. A. locals in the Macleod riding opened this (Wednesday) morning at 10 a.m., in the Town Hall, Macleod. The convention is being well attended by nearly 300 representatives from 60 locals and great interest is being manifested in the proceedings. The morning was given over to the registration of delegates, the appointment of committees and the reading of the reports of the president, G. S. Ferris, Nanton, and the secretary, W. Frantz, Nanton; and the address of welcome from the Mayor of Macleod, J. L. Fawcett. The Mayor, in welcoming the delegates to Macleod, said that he was delighted to have the convention meet in the old historic town of Macleod, whose history goes back to the year 1874. He appreciated the interest they were taking in public affairs, not solely as farmers but as citizens. "I welcome you," he said, "because you are a class that is interested in the welfare of Canada, interested not alone in the affairs of your own home or your own farm, but in the great questions that are engaging the attention of the nation."

As the convention is being held the same day as we go to press we can only report the opening proceedings. A full report will be given in our next issue.

NOT THE FIRST BOAT ON THE OLD MAN RIVER

Our report that the launching of the boat "John Stewart" down at the Macleod Lumber Co.'s mill-site was the first that had taken place in the history of Macleod, is contradicted by an old timer, who tells us that during the spring and summer of 1884 the Galt Coal Company, as they are now known, built and operated a saw mill at Macleod just about where the town power house now stands. They brought their logs down the river from the mountains and held them by means of a boom across the river, however, many escaped the boom, went on down the river and were never recovered.

During the same summer the company built scows here at Macleod and in this way carried lumber to what is now Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. Other scows were built to carry coal from the coal banks, where Lethbridge now is to Medicine Hat. And these scows or boats were navigated by a Capt. Todd, an old steamboat captain from the Missouri River, where he had been running between St. Louis and Fort Benson. He was engaged because he understood flat bottom boats.

Apparently, however, these boats did not make many trips, some were wrecked on the way down, and the company found that they could not profitably bring the others back to be reloaded, so they abandoned the idea, and built a narrow gauge railway from Dunmore to the Coal Banks.

NEW TYPE OF SETTLER

If the advance guard of the new immigrants to the Dominion is any criterion, Canada has every reason to hope that a wise immigration policy is being put into effect and that none but those who are likely to prove an asset to the country will be encouraged to enter it.

To the agricultural development of Canada the arrival of the party of Hollanders, if they may be reckoned to be the type of those that are to follow, is a happy omen. According to report the majority of the new immigrants were accompanied by their families, the careful, industrious households of rural Holland, and the party represented between them capital to the amount of \$80,000, which is being put into western land. Every one of these Dutch settlers, it is said, without exception had spent his entire life farming in the low-lying fields and meadows of his native country, and, in addition to be a stalwart, staunch type, the party represented a wealth of experience in many lines of agriculture.

Holland has the reputation of being a country where farming is practised with great success. It is pre-eminent a mixed farming country, and a greater going into mixed farming is what the West needs. Mixed farming helps to make the farm a home, and it is with the intention of making the land they have entered their future home that the Hollanders are now here. With a class of immigrants who came to the Dominion for the purpose of creating homes Canada may be well satisfied that a rational scheme of immigration has been determined to be put into force. It is men who have an aptitude for farming, and understand the business that the West needs. They may find conditions different to what they have been accustomed to, but if they have the intelligence, with the inclination to adapt themselves to these conditions, the practical knowledge of farming which they already have should hold them in very good stead.—Lethbridge Herald.

The sugar shortage will not interfere with preserving the peace.

THE ONLY WAY TO SECURE PERMANENT SETTLERS

The Canadian Forestry Association car drew into Macleod on Friday evening last in charge of Mr. Archibald Mitchell who is touring the West in the interests of the work of the association.

Mr. Mitchell is no stranger to Macleod as in the early days he home-stayed a few miles south of the town, and has been interested in its development ever since. During his stay here Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. E. Gardiner.

In the course of his lecture, which was illustrated by some excellent moving pictures, Mr. Mitchell pointed out the fact that the Canadian Forestry Association was not attached to any government or political party. It was formed about 20 years ago, and it now has a membership of 11,000 men from all over the Dominion, and the one function it has to perform is to educate the people to appreciate the value of Canada's greatest industry. They carry no trees, but their business is to teach what forestry means and to teach the people of Canada how to take care of their forests; and Canada's national problem is her forests; the care of those she has at present, and the planting of trees upon the prairies.

The true forester, if he knows his business, can take a revenue each year from the forests and yet leave them in a better shape than when he first entered them.

In order to build up a permanent resident population upon the prairies there must be trees. In order to make folks stay on the land there must be at least ten per cent of land planted with trees. If there had been 16 acres of trees stretched across every quarter section of land this spring there would not have been such devastation wrought by the wind. It is going to be a hard problem to get the trees started, but other nations have tackled the problem and have succeeded. France at one time was subjected to very heavy winds in certain sections, especially on the sea coasts. She planted trees, which broke the force of the winds and so prevented the land from becoming buried under the sand.

The Forestry Branch of the Dominion Government has, since it was first started sent out 60 millions of trees, enough to plant 185,000 acres, yet where are they today? It also sends out on an average of 5 millions of trees every year, and it is a difficult task, but we have got to stay with it until we get a belt of trees on every farm and when one tree dies, stick in another.

The Dominion Government through its forestry branch is anxious to find out what areas throughout the country are only fit for forestry and reserve them for that purpose.

In coming to the question of the actual planting of trees on the farm Mr. Mitchell said that the farmer should look for three things in his choice of trees. First he should look for trees that will grow high and quickly, and the best in this class is the Russian Poplar. Secondly he should look for permanence in growth, such as the Ash, the Elm and the Evergreens, and he should also look for shrubs that require little care such as the Maple and Caragana, and these three different kind of trees should be well mixed in the same lot. We have been wrong in our methods in the past. We have planted a row of this and a row of that whereas they should be mixed, and two or three rows on a place is no earthly use, there should be a good wide belt right across the farm in rows 6 feet apart with the trees 4 feet apart in the rows. A man and a team could plant 100 trees in a day—and it would pay the farmer to take a day or two off right in the middle of wheat seeding just to plant trees.

"Why," said Mr. Mitchell, waxing eloquent, "why any man has the gall to ask a woman to spend her life out on a farm where she cannot see a true passes my comprehension." The lecturer was also of opinion that besides the splendid nursery at Indian Head, the government should have another in Southern Alberta. Indian Head is too far away and besides it has only half the altitude of this part of Alberta which completely alters conditions.

The car left Macleod for Pincher Creek, where it remained all day on Monday, returning to Lethbridge for the Irrigation Convention on July 28, 29 and 30.

In the new Goldwyn-Rex Beach release, "The Girl from Outside" there is an engaging young crook, "The Curly Kid," who regularly gets checks, as he generally explains to his pals, from his "aunt." He usually cashes her checks in the middle of the night. But in the end he makes a heavy deposit—his life—to his "aunt's" account; a deposit which more than makes up for all he has "drawn" on her.

In the country they are counting the wheat before it has been threshed, which is very tempting, but is not always the best. We are not out of the woods, but, oh boy, everything in the country is looking good.

SON CONFESSES TO MURDER FOR WHICH FATHER WAS HUNG

TORONTO, July 24.—(By Canadian Press).—The officials of the attorney-general's department have not yet decided what action shall be taken in the case of Arnell Love, aged 22, a young farmer of Ceylon, Ont., who is in custody here, following his confession that he murdered his mother—a crime for which his father, Henry Love, was convicted and hanged, at Owen Sound, Ont., about seven years ago.

The father was convicted by the jury on what appeared to be good circumstantial evidence. There had been quarrels between the couple regarding business matters. The son, then 15 years old was one of the principal witnesses. On the scaffold before the execution of the sentence the father made what was thought to be a confession of his guilt.

Is Prosperous Farmer
When the son grew up into manhood he became a prosperous farmer, and the tragedy of his young life was apparently buried in the oblivion of the past.

During the present week, however, there were evangelistic services in the neighborhood and on Monday night Arnell Love went forward and declared to the evangelist Rev. G. N. Sharpe, that he murdered his mother seven years ago, because she had reprimanded him for keeping bad company. His anger, he said, got the better of him, and he clubbed her to death with a stick of wood and hid the body in the cellar where it was found later.

On the advice of the evangelist, the young man gave himself up to the police, who are investigating the story.

Tells of Confession

Rev. G. N. Sharpe, the evangelist to whom Arnell Love first made the startling statement that he was the murderer of his mother, for which crime his father was hanged, seven years ago, is in the city today.

Mr. Sharpe says that the lad said to him: "Her body is on my head."

Telling the story of Arnell Love's admission of guilt, Mr. Sharpe says: "On the last night of the revival meetings, a young man said he had come to the meeting and was converted and talked about wanting to make a confession. I said: 'Well, perhaps you should and perhaps you should not. There are some things which should and others which should not be confessed.' I said if you have wronged anybody you ought to make it right. I did not coax it out of him at all, but he said: 'Well, I have been an awful sinner, Mr. Sharpe, and I want you to pray for me.'"

"I did not know the young man's name or anything about him. He said: 'I feel my own mother's blood on me.' I asked him in what way."

"Well," he said, "I guess I struck the fatal blow and killed my mother." "That was about all he said to me that night. I had an interview with him several days after. He said he felt that he would like to come right out and confess and give himself up. I then came down to Toronto a week ago last Tuesday and had an interview with the attorney-general, without giving any names."

Hartley Dewart Defending

A report is also circulated here that H. H. Dewart, K.C., has been requested to look after Love's interests following representations by Rev. J. McCarten, pastor of the Priceville Methodist church.

Friends of Arnell Love say that he is somewhat under-developed mentally and has never been in a big city and has never ridden in a street car or on an elevator.

C. P. R. INTERESTED IN THE C. N. R. GRADE

There have been several rumors around through the country south of Macleod to the effect that the C.P.R. is to take over the old C.N.R. grade for construction purposes. It is true that Mr. T. H. Acheson of the C.P.R. and Mr. Geo. Skelding, M.P.P., were over the grade this week, and they also interviewed several of the farmers adjacent to the grade, and it seems as if the question of building a railway will be largely determined whether or not there will be sufficient increase in the traffic derived from the area to warrant construction, anyway, Mr. Acheson will submit his report to the manager of the western lines and it is quite probable that an engineer will shortly be sent over the grade to make his report before any definite action is taken.

It is practically certain that the government railways will not enter this section of the country, but it is quite probable that if the C.P.R. can derive sufficient revenue from the area they will be willing to construct and operate the road.

The Bolshevik are very chirpy about the armistice with Poland and seem to be inclined to take no back talk from any nation. But it must not be, and the Allies will see to it that Poland will not be carved up, even if the Poles were wrong in going to war.

PRIVY COUNCIL REFUSES CRIMINAL JURISDICTION APPEALS

LORD HALDANE.—It may be 40 years ago or so counsel took a different view of their powers, but the empire has developed, and more and more the principle of self-government is being granted, especially in matters of criminal jurisdiction.

LORD DUNEDIN.—A matter of this kind is infinitely better determined by the people on the spot than ever we can be able to do so.

LONDON, July 21.—The privy council would not listen to the appeal against the conviction of D. B. Russell, the Winnipeg labor man, serving two years in jail in connection with the Winnipeg strike, on the principle that the privy council did not consider appeals on criminal matters. The respondent was not called.

LONDON, July 21.—In the appeal of the Winnipeg labor leaders to the privy council, the petition of R. B. Russell was dismissed without the respondent being called.

After nearly two hours' argument by W. H. Truman, K.C., Winnipeg, for the petitioners, which soon developed into merely a running conversation between counsel and their lordships, the lord chancellor dismissed the petition without calling on Sir John Simons, respondent's lawyer.—Morning Albertan.

HARDING OUTLINES REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

MARION, O., July 22.—In his speech accepting the Republican nomination for president, Warren G. Harding today expressed belief in party sponsorship in party government; and that no man is big enough to run the republic, but a cabinet of highest efficiency is essential with the vice-president participating in its deliberations.

"I promise you formal and effective peace so quickly as a Republican congress can pass its declaration for a Republican executive to sign," he said.

"I can speak unreservedly of the American aspiration and the Republican commitment for an association of nations, co-operating in sublime accord, to attain and preserve peace through justice rather than force, determined to add to security through international law, so clarified that no misconstruction can be possible without affronting world honor."

"No surrender of rights to a world council or its military alliance, no assumed mandatory, however appealing, ever shall summon the sons of this republic to war."

Peace and Justice

With a senate advising, as the constitution contemplates, I would hopefully approach the nations of Europe and of the earth, proposing that understanding which makes us a willing participant in the confederation of nations to a new relationship, to commit the moral forces of the world, America included, to peace and international justice, still leaving America free, independent and self-reliant, but offering friendship to all the world.

Keep Wages High

"I wish the higher wage to abide on one explicit condition: That the wage earner will give full return for the wage received."

"I decline to recognize any conflict of interest among the participants in industry."

Crush Sedition

"We must not abridge the freedom of speech, the freedom of press, or the freedom of assembly, because there is no promise in repression. We do hold to the right to crush sedition, to stifle a menacing contempt for law, to stamp out a peril to the safety of the republic or its people, when emergency calls, because security and the majesty of the law are the first essentials of liberty."

Deny Government Strikes

"The strike against the government is properly denied, for government service involves none of the elements of profit which relate to competitive enterprise."

Oppose Government Ownership

"We are so confident that much of the present day insufficiency and inefficiency of transportation are due to the withering hand of government operation that we emphasize anew our opposition to government ownership. We want to expedite the reparation and make sure the mistake is not repeated."

"I like the committal to thoughts of America first which pledges the Panama canal, an American creation, to the free use of American shipping."

Stands for Protection

"I believe in the protective tariff policy and know we will be calling for its saving Americanism again."

"I believe in a great merchant marine—I would have this republic the leading maritime nation of the world."

Paper manufacture requires the destruction of 9,500 acres of forest daily.

PLEBISCITE VOTE IN ALBERTA WILL BE TAKEN OCT. 25

OTTAWA, Ont., July 22.—Voting on the prohibition question in Alberta and Saskatchewan will be held on October 25, while the dates for Ontario, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and the Yukon, all of which provinces have asked for the plebiscite, have not yet been determined.

The government desires to have the referendum held in all the provinces on the same date in order to simplify the necessary work in connection therewith. The prohibition forces look on the matter differently, being desirous of having the vote taken on different dates. They feel that in this way a more favorable result would be obtained for the cause, as a favorable decision in one province would react favorably on others. The probability, however, that with the exception of the Yukon, the votes will be taken simultaneously.—Calgary Herald.

A BLOW TO PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS

In commenting upon the transfer of the E.D. & B.C. Railway to the C.P.R. the Morning Albertan has the following to say:

"The C.P.R. has got control of the E.D. & B.C., which is a serious blow to public ownership and to the success of the Canada National railway, and a lamentable error for which the leading Conservatives in this province are responsible. The cause of public ownership has been sacrificed on the altar of the ambitious Conservatives who thought that by placing obstacles in the way, they might embarrass the provincial government."

The C.P.R. has not purchased the road, but it has got a strangle hold upon it and will never let go. The road logically should be the property of the C.N.R. The management of the C.N.R. wanted it. The government was anxious for it, but held its hand when the provincial Conservatives insisted that if the Dominion would keep its hands off, the Stewart government would come a cropper over the whole affair.

Prominent Conservatives right here in Calgary opposed the taking over of the road. They were certain that it was not worth anything. But now the C.P.R., which has quite as much of an appreciation of values as any of these gentlemen, has started in and is quite prepared to pay the price.

It is lamentable all around. The E.D. & B.C. should now be part of the C.N.R. system. It is in the hands of the strongest force in this country against public ownership of railways.

The Alberta Conservatives, combined with a spineless government, are responsible for the unfortunate culmination."

DECORATE THE TOWN

It has been suggested by some of the citizens that there should be some systematic effort to decorate the town next week, during the two days of the fair.

We think that this is a good suggestion. There will be many visitors coming in from outside points, let us give them a good impression of our town. Merchants will find it greatly to their benefit to make attractive window displays, and the main streets would look all the better if they were decorated with a few flags to show people we are not ashamed of our Nationality.

BASEBALL NOTES

The local ball team had two games in Calgary this week both of them away from home. On Wednesday last they journeyed to the Coal Town where they met the Coalhurst team returning home victors with a score of 9 to 4. On Friday they went up to Granum to play a return match with our northern neighbors, again they proved their superiority by registering a score of 10 to 5 against their opponents.

SERVICE AT RATHWELL

There will be a special young peoples service in the Rathwell school house next Sunday, August 1st, to be conducted by Rev. J. Merrick, of Macleod. There will be special music by the orchestra and solos will be rendered by Mrs. C. Brewster. Every person in the community is cordially invited to be present.

If it should so happen that Lieutenant Governor Brett is so ennobled in government houses in Edmonton for a second term, there will be a general gratification among the people, with whom the genial doctor stands high. In his case there would be no objection if the lieutenant-governorship were made a life job.

The Russell appeal has been dismissed. It was a foregone conclusion that dismissal would be the result. The proper appeal of labor, if it has any grievances, is to the people of Canada, not to the Privy Council of the Empire.

Canada's wheat surplus this year is estimated at 150,000,000 bushels.

CLUB
BILLIARD ROOM
J. R. MORRISON Prop.



The B.B.C. Co.
MONARCH
WORLD'S
BEST

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WEEK END - TRAIN Calgary to Banff

Leaving Calgary every Saturday, June 26 to August 28, returning Sunday, June 27 to August 29.

Westbound	Eastbound
Saturday	Sunday
2.45 p.m. Lv. Calgary	Ar. 9.55 p.m.
5.30 p.m. Ar. Banff	Lv. 7.15 p.m.

For fares and further information apply to any Ticket Agent, or to

J. E. PROCTOR,
District Passenger Agent, Calgary.
17-5t

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FOR RENT—3 modern houses, 2 and 3-room furnished apartments in the Anderson Block—Apply A. T. Leather. 21-tf

LOST—Somewhere on Third Ave., between 19th St. and the Massey Harris Warehouse on Main St.—the main part of a Waterman Fountain Pen—Finder will be rewarded on returning the same to R. J. E. Gardiner. 21-1t

FOR SALE—1 Case Threshing Outfit, 18-36 Separator, 10-20 Engine. All in good running order. Engine threshed one season. For information apply C. H. BOWEN, Spring Point, Alta. 21-3p

FOR SALE—Baby Carriage—Reasonable price. Apply Mrs. F. Benson, Corner 22nd Street and 4th Ave. 19-tf

STRAYED—Onto the premises of J. Moloney (Sec. 1-7-26 W. 4), about June 9, 1920, one bay mare, weight about 1200 lbs. White strip in face, 3 white feet—young mare—branded falling M on left shoulder. J. Moloney. 19-3p

WANTED—House keeper, preferably middle age, for light house work on a farm. Family of two. Address W. N. Damon, Macleod, Alta., Box 26, Phone R904 20-3p

STRAYED—Last fall, from Mrs. Lennox Farm, Olsen Creek, a red and white steer, 2 years old, branded V N over bar on right shoulder. Reward offered for recovery. 20-3p

FOR SALE—The City Garage, situated on 2 lots on 3rd Ave. near 24th street. Price \$6,500, half cash, balance to suit at 6 per cent. Clear title. Sale subject to lease. Apply Neil McCaig. 20-3t

FOR SALE—One Modern Bungalow, 6 rooms, hot water heated, gas fire place in sitting room, conservatory, sleeping out porch, large soft-water cistern, chicken house, garage, etc. This bungalow is on large lot, beautiful rich soil and facing south with good garden, lawn and plenty of trees and well sheltered from winds. Everything in best condition. Price \$4,700, half cash, balance to suit at 6 per cent. Sale subject to lease. Clear title. Neil McCaig. 20-3t

MATERNITY NURSE—Open for Macleod and district. Terms moderate. Apply P. O. Box 129, Macleod. 12-3p-tf

LOST—Ebony link neck chain with cross attached. Return to Mrs. George Beattie, Macleod, and receive reward. 21-1t

Ten thousand quarts of wood alcohol whiskey seized at Detroit was found to be ready for bottling in receptacles bearing the labels of well known Canadian brands of good whiskey. The labels were all counterfeit as were the Canadian government stamps. The limit punishment is not too great for men who would play a game so murderous as this.

Hong Kong packs and ships about 2,000,000 pounds of rice annually.

Twenty thousand people are said to be homeless in Budapest.

AN OLD STORY OF THE BLACKFOOT INDIANS

(Contributed by T. Clarke.)
We have received another letter from our old friend Mr. T. Clarke, of Rathwell, who is visiting his daughter in the Yakima Valley. By all accounts he is having a good time and has become a booster for irrigation. Last week he told of what irrigation had done for that valley, this week he introduces the subject of Indian folk and Mythology.

Blackfoot Sun and Moon Myth
The Blackfoot creator is known as Napi, Napi or Napiso, according to the dialect spoken by the different tribes of the Blackfoot confederation. Quite extended stories are told of how he made the world, and of his adventures. The one here told goes back, apparently, to the time before the creation of the earth as we know it today, and treats of an incident in the boyhood of Napi.

The story was related by an old Blood chief named Manestokos, which means "all are his children," though the word is commonly translated, "father of many children." Manestokos when he told the story was an aged, white-haired man. He is no longer living. He said that he first heard this tale when he was a small boy, from his great-grandmother, who at that time was a very old woman, so old that her face was all scamed with wrinkles, and that her eyelids hung down over her eyes so that she could not see. The place where the tunnel was bored through the mountains is in the main range of the Rockies south of the Dearborn river. This is the story:

A long time ago, very far back, before any of these things had happened, or their stories had been told, there was a man who had a wife and two children. This man had no arrows or bow, and no way to kill food for his family. They lived on roots and berries.

One night he had a dream, and the dream told him that if he would go out and get one of the large spider webs, such as hang in the bush, and would hang it on the trail of the animals where they passed, he would be helped, and would get plenty of food. He did this, and used to go to the place in the morning and find that the animals had stepped into the web, and their legs were entangled in it, and he would make no effort to get out. He would kill the animals with his stone axe, and would haul the meat with the dog travois.

One day, when he got to the lodge, he found that his wife was perishing herself with sweet pine, burned over the fire, and he at once suspected that she had a lover, for he had never seen her do this before. He said nothing. The next day he told his wife that he must set his spider web further off. He did so, and caught an animal and brought part of the meat back to the camp. The next morning he told his wife to go and bring in the meat that he had left over in the hills.

Now the woman suspected that her husband was watching her, so when she started she went over the hill out of sight, and then stopped and looked back at the camp. As she peered through the grass she saw her husband still sitting in the same place where he had been when she left him. She drew back and waited for a time, and then went out and looked a second time and saw him still sitting there. A third time she came back and looked, but he was still there, so she went off to get the meat.

The man at length got up and went to the crest of the hill and saw that his wife was gone. He spoke to his children, saying: "Children, do you ever go with your mother to gather wood?" They said, "no, we never go there." He asked, "where does your mother go to get her wood?" They answered: "Over there in that large patch of dead timber is where she gets it."

The man went over to this big patch of timber and found there a den of rattlesnakes. One of these snakes was his wife's lover. He gathered up wood and made great piles of it and set them on fire. Then he went back to the camp, and said to the children: "I have set fire to that timber, and your mother is going to be very angry. She will try to kill us. I will

give you three things, and you must run away. For myself, I will wait here for her." He gave the children a stick, a stone, and a bunch of moss and said, "If your mother runs after you, and you see that she is coming up to you, throw this stick behind you on your trail, and if she comes up with you again, throw the stick back. If that does not check her coming on, wet this moss and wring out the water on your back trail. If you do as I tell you your mother will not kill you nor me." The children started off as he had told them to. Then he went out into the brush and got another spider web and hung it over the door of the lodge.

When the woman, a long way off, looked back and saw that her timber patch was all on fire, she felt very sorry and she ran back as hard as she could toward the lodge, angry, and feeling that she must do something. Then she came to the lodge and stooped to go in at the door, but got caught in the cobweb. She had one foot in the lodge, but the man was standing there ready, and he cut it off with his stone axe. She still struggled to get in and at last put her head in, and he cut this off. When he had done this the man ran out of the lodge and down to the creek. His children had gone south. When the man ran down the creek the woman's body followed him, while the head started after the children, rolling along the ground.

As they ran away the children kept looking behind them to see whether their mother was following, but they did not see her coming until the head was close to them. The older of the two, when she saw it, said, "why, here is mother's head coming right after us!" The head called out and said, "Yes children, but there is no life for you." The boy quickly threw his stick behind him as he had been told to do, and back from where the stick struck the ground it was all thick forest.

The children ran on but soon they again saw behind them the head coming. The younger said "brother, our father said to throw the stone behind us if our mother was catching up, throw it." The elder brother threw the stone, and when it struck the ground it made a high mountain from ocean to ocean, from the north waters to the south waters. The woman could see no way to pass this wall, so she roled along it until she came to a big water. Then the head turned and rolled back in the other direction until it came to another big water.

There was no way to pass over this mountain. As she was rolling along presently she came to two rams feeding, and she said to them, "open a passage for me through this mountain so that I can overtake my children. They have passed over it and I want to overtake them. If you will open a passage for me I will marry the chief of the sheep." The rams took this word to the chief of the sheep, and he said: "Yes, but a passage through the mountains for her." The sheep gathered and the rams began to butt the mountains. They knocked down the rocks and peaks and cliffs and opened ravines, but it took a long time to butt a passage through the mountains. They butted and butted, and butted until their horns were all worn down, but the pass was not yet open. All this time the head was rolling around, very impatient, and at last it came to an ant hill. It said to the ants, "here, if you will finish the passage through those mountains I will marry the chief ant." The chief of the ants called out all his people and went to work boring in the mountains. They worked until they had bored a passage through the mountains. This tunnel is still to be seen, and the rocks about it all bored and honey-combed by the ants. When they had finished the passage the head rolled through and went rolling down the mountain on the other side.

The children were still running and had now gone a long way, but after a long travel they could see the head rolling behind them. The younger one said to the older, "brother, you must wet that moss," and as they were running along they soaked it, and it was ready. When they saw that the head was catching up they wrung out the bunch of moss on the trail behind them and at once found that they were in a different land and that behind them was a big water surrounding the country which they had just



BREAD

Give it a more important place on your table.

See that your children eat more bread at meals and between meals.

Watch them grow rosier and sturdier.

Teach them the value of the world's greatest food.

Bread is your Best Food—Eat more of it.

Eat

GOOD BREAD

"The bread that builds"

BAWDEN'S BAKERY

left. That is why this country is surrounded by water. The head rolled into this big water and was drowned.

The children saw that the head was drowned so gathered wood and made a large raft, binding the sticks together with willow bark, and at a place west of here, where the water is narrowest, they tried to sail back to the land that they had left. The wind was blowing from the west and helped them and they used sticks for paddles and at last they reached the land.

When they had landed they travelled east through countries occupied by many different tribes of Indians and got back to the land they had left, and when they reached this country they found it occupied by a different people, the snakes and the crows. So the younger boy said "Let us separate, here we are in a strange country and among a different people. You will follow the foot of the mountains and go north and I will follow the mountains south and see what I can discover." So they separated, one going north and the other south.

One of these boys was very shrewd and the other simple. The simple one went north to discover what he could, and to make people. The smart boy is the one who made the white people in the south and taught them how to make iron and many other things. This is why the whites are so smart. The simple boy who went north made the Blackfeet. Being ignorant, he could not teach them anything. He was known across the mountains as Left Hand, and in later years by the Blackfoot as Gold man Napi. The woman's body chased the father down the stream and is still following him. The body of the woman is the moon and the father is the sun. If she can catch him she will kill him and will be always night. If she does not catch him it will be day and night as now.

I have taken this from "The Indians of Today" in the The Yakima Public Library, and as it relates to the Blackfoot Indians I thought you might be interested.

T. CLARKE.

COURT OF REVISION HEARS TAX APPEALS

The members of the Town Council sat as a court of revision on Friday morning last, when appeals against the assessment of town property for taxes were heard.

Those who were seeking a reduction in their assessment were D. J. Grier, Mrs. A. P. Mackenzie, R. B. Barnes, T. Tobison, W. G. Tanner, Board of Holy Cross separate school, Canadian Mortgage Co., A. M. Beal, Judge E. P. McNeil and Mrs. R. McKenzie.

Slight reductions were made in the case of D. J. Grier on part of his property, also in the assessments of W. G. Tanner, Mrs. A. P. McKenzie, T. Tobison, Canadian Mortgage Co. and Mrs. R. McKenzie. The assessment in the case of property held by the other appellants were confirmed.

In Rex Beach's "The Girl from Outside," the landing of a steamship from Seattle at Nome is shown just as conditions existed in 1900. No docks had then been erected, and the ship came to anchor in the harbor. Here large whaleboats took off the passengers, who were then rowed ashore. In the shallow waters, men in high boots rushed out and carried the women from the whaleboats to the sandy beach. This incident is flashed in full detail, some five hundred men taking part in the landing scene.

Special attention is drawn to the Hudson's Bay Company's announcement of Stock Taking Specials—they involve real saving which it will pay you to look up and profit by.

EWELME ITEMS

Word has been received of the death of Mr. H. J. Turner, at Rutland, B.C. Mr. Turner was one of the old timers of Ewelme, was post master for many years. He left for B.C. in 1919 when he took up fruit farming. The deceased was highly respected. He leaves a widow and ten children to mourn his loss.

Mr. E. Murphy made a business trip to Lethbridge last Tuesday, returning on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Varley and Mrs. Staley motored from Lethbridge on Saturday last to pay a visit to Mrs. Staley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bailey.

The heavy rains of last week caught many visitors away from home. No one seemed to mind and the rain was very welcome.

Mr. F. Hutchinson has moved his engine over to the I. V. Dips, ready for dipping cattle.

We are pleased to welcome Miss Gorman back again as teacher.

Mr. M. Bailey is appointed delegate for Macleod riding to the annual convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association to be held in Lethbridge July 28, 29 and 30.

The worst hail storm passed over this district last Tuesday evening and severe damage was done to crops and gardens.

Mr. H. Moorey is wearing a broad smile—a daughter, born at the hospital Wednesday last.

HEAVY ELECTRIC STORM ALONG WATERTON RIVER

A severe electric storm passed over a large area south and west of Macleod on Wednesday evening last, accompanied by rain and hail, which did a great deal of damage, especially along the course of the Waterton River.

The storm seemed to arise away down in the south west near the mountains, and very soon the hail began to beat down the crops, starting on its destructive errand near the Pincher Creek-Waterton Lake trail, travelling in a north easterly direction, following the river and covering a strip from three to four miles wide, doing heavy damage in several districts, including the Marr School District, Utopia, Fishburn, Spring Ridge, Hill Springs, Glenwood and Ewelme. Many farmers report a total loss and others anywhere from fifteen per cent up. Fortunately most of them were insured, while there were some who were not.

There have been one or two very prompt payments of insurance in this district lately which are worthy of mention. One farmer was insured on Saturday, hailed out on Sunday and received a satisfactory adjustment on Monday and his check the same week. In connection with Wednesday's storm one farmer insured his crop a few hours before the storm came up and the company with which he insured have given him a very satisfactory adjustment, allowing him his claim in full.

The lightning was very vivid at times and one flash struck Mr. C. Brewster's barn, and Nicholas Oski, who was standing outside at the time, received a severe shock. Fortunately not much damage was done to the barn, and, although feeling sick and sore, for a few days, Nicholas is rapidly recovering from the effects of the stroke.

FOR WOMEN ONLY

It's time, madam; you were brushing up in politics. In other years, when the men gathered in the parlor to talk politics, you would go upstairs and do some sewing.

"This is no place for me," you would say, as you skipped away, taking it for granted that your mind never was made to comprehend such deep stuff as politics.

But this year you will not be able to exile yourself gracefully from political discussions in your parlor.

To say that politics is "too much for you" is to admit that you are not yet qualified to exercise the high right which has been conferred upon you. And there still are many backward-looking men who will gladly grant you that, and rejoice to hear you make such admission.

As a matter of fact, politics is not "too much" for you. In thinking that it is, you are merely obsessed by a tradition, fostered by men. The understanding for politics calls mainly for that common sense, that intuitive judgement with which many women are better equipped than their husbands.

It calls for discrimination between the right and wrong of issues, in which, as you know, your judgement is frequently less erring than your husband's.

"On moral issues, a woman is five times right to a man's one," said a philosopher. And, basically, madam, the issues of politics are moral ones, such as you know how to settle so

well. You approach the ballots free of the prejudices and traditions that befog the minds of men.

Here are some general rules to guide you in your new part:

Do not run away from political discussions in your home. Listen in. It's your business to do so.

Read political news and views in the newspapers. Don't turn away from an article because it's politics.

School yourself in the issues of the campaign and the qualities of the candidates. Form opinions. As you become more certain of yourself, discuss them with other women and, afterwards, with your male relatives. You will soon discover that politics is not "too much" for you.—Morning Albertan.

WHILE IN TOWN

Call in and let us examine your eyes. We expertly test and fit your sight. We provide you with the best there is in glasses and frames at moderate prices.

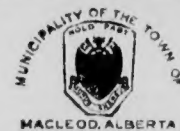
JOHN T. DONEY

Optician

WANTED--

**Second
Hand
Buggy
In Good Order.**

C. Hammersley,
21-1tp MACLEOD, ALBERTA.



MACLEOD, ALBERTA

NOTICE

In Town Pound

One bay mare, brand unknown on right thigh. Owner can have same by identifying and on payment of pound costs.

J. K. Ridley,
Chief of Police,
21-tf Macleod.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION:

Province of Alberta, To wit:
I, Stephen Dillingham of Macleod, in the Province of Alberta, manager of The Macleod Times, do solemnly declare that the circulation of the issue of the said The Macleod Times of the

21st of July, 1920

was upwards of 1,200 copies in the town and district of Macleod; and further that the entire circulation of The Macleod Times of the above date was upwards of 1450 copies, and I make this declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same effect as an oath by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at the Town of Macleod, in the Province of Alberta, this 27th day of July, 1920.

Joseph D. Matheson,
A Commissioner for Oaths.
S. Dillingham,
Manager Macleod Times.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE For ALBERTA

The Department of Agriculture for Alberta is distributing seed grain to those who have suffered from loss of crops by blowing or by the ravages of cutworms.

Relief is limited to unorganized districts.

Apply to A. W. MURPHY, Board of Trade Office,
Lethbridge, Alberta.

20-3t

BINDER TWINE

SPECIAL U.G.G. BRAND—550 FEET

THIS IS POSITIVELY THE BEST TWINE THAT CAN
BE PURCHASED TODAY

Price 20c per lb.

F.O.B. MACLEOD

THIS PRICE WILL HOLD WHILE THE SUPPLY LASTS,
SO PLACE YOUR ORDERS IMMEDIATELY

MACLEOD U.F.A. CO-OPERATIVE ASSOC'N
H. H. McLEAN, MGR.

FOR CAREFUL WORK

Go To
W. T. Fleming
"THE BARBER"
24th Street — Macleod

A. F. GRADY
MACLEOD

The Best and Safest Investment of Today is a
LIFE INSURANCE POLICY
In the New York Life Insurance Co.

A. F. GRADY
Macleod — Alberta

YOU'D BE
SURPRISED

how fine some of your snaps would look when enlarged.

Ask

THE WHITEFOOT
PHOTO SERVICE

Phone 64

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS' SECURITIES COY LIMITED

Head Office: Calgary
Handling Farm Lands—
(selling agents); Farm
Loans, making appraisals
and assessments, and the
handling of estates.

HUGH MACKINTOSH,
Local Agent

SUMMER HATS

PANAMA MILAN
and
LACE HATS
FOR THE WARM WEATHER
HATS FOR THE KIDDIES AT

MISS A. M. WILSON

I HAVE JUST INSTALLED
A COMPLETE

OXY-ACETYLENE
WELDING OUTFIT

I SOLICIT THIS CLASS
OF WORK

PRICES RIGHT

S. McCREA

GET AFTER THE POTATO
BUGS

And Buy Your
Paris Green
from

R. D. McNay

C. W. STEVENS

BUILDER,
CONTRACTOR AND
WHEELWRIGHT

Estimates on all classes of
woodwork.

24th Street, First Door West
of Hudson's Bay Hardware.

We
Specialize
In
Fine
Work.

Hand
Sewn
Oak
Soles

W. K. MACKIE — SHOEMAKER
Next Town Hall

NO CO-OP. MARKETING
OF GRAIN THIS YEAR

No co-operative farmers' pool will be established in Alberta this year should the Dominion government not see fit to continue the Canadian wheat board for the 1920 crop. This was the statement of H. W. Wood, president of the U. F. A., to the Calgary Herald on Saturday morning, upon his return to the city after addressing a number of locals of his organization in the Edmonton district.

"Farmers have never asked for a pool for this year's crop," he said. "They want the wheat board to be continued; if the government will not do this then they desire to begin to make efforts to sell their wheat themselves. No one hoped that they would be able to complete a pool at once."

Mr. Wood stated that the executive of the U.F.A. had merely suggested the organization of a pool. "We still want the board," he said with emphasis. "There is no question about the board being the best way to market this year's crop; but if the government will not give us the best thing then we want to try to do something ourselves."

Not Possible This Year

In reply to a direct question, Mr. Wood reiterated that it would not be possible to bring about a co-operative pool this year. It was nevertheless, an undoubted fact that a great many farmers were already beginning to see the advantage of selling their wheat co-operatively, and he hoped they would be able to begin something in that direction, and that eventually they may be able to see it in that manner. There had never been a hope expressed, however, that this could be done immediately.

Asked what were the chief obstacles, Mr. Wood replied that "it was a big undertaking, and involved a lot of development." Such things, he said, required time.

He stated he could not see how it could necessarily be worked out any different to the Wheat Board's principle. The latter aimed at fixing an initial payment within a price that the wheat would bring. It was never its intention that the government should have to pay any losses on that price.

As a rule, he said, there was very little danger in fixing the initial payment close up to the actual selling price at the beginning of the handling of the wheat crop for it was usually as low then as at any time during the season. Speculators aimed at keeping prices down during the principal part of the buying season and to

manipulate them upwards after the stocks of wheat were in their hands. It was therefore idle to talk about fixing of an initial payment at a dollar below the price during the low season. These, he said, were all details which would have to be worked out.

The Principal Question

"The principal question," said the president, "is whether or not the farmers want to sell their wheat through a pool and will stand together to that end."

Mr. Wood said the farmers all realized that a pool could not be arranged to do the work the Wheat Board could do this year, and they were sadly disappointed at "the unwarranted action of the government in throwing them overboard at this time." Farmers, however, were not yet convinced that the government expected "to see them drowned before it finally threw them a life-buoy."

The president was asked what his opinion as to the prospects for a big export trade to the United Kingdom this year, to which he replied that as far as he knew Great Britain should consume as much Canadian wheat as it did last year.

In again referring to the Wheat Board Mr. Wood said there was no reason in the world that existed last year for a Wheat Board, so far as he knew, that did not exist at the present time. Calgary Herald.

DURING THE
TWO DAYS OF
MACLEOD FAIR

While in town attending the Fair you should in your own interests call on J. W. Moreash and investigate his offerings in Men's Ready-Made Suits—prices quoted mean extraordinary saving in suit purchasing. See advertisement on page four of this issue.

Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal opposition in the Dominion house, announces his long delayed tour of the west for the month of September. It is a delayed announcement but probably the best time the opposition leader could select for a western trip. Meanwhile, however, would it not be a good idea for him to let the people know what the platform of the Liberal opposition is.

There are not many people in this country who do not rejoice at the news of the success of the Shamrock. The first victory was not clean cut and decisive. On Tuesday the victory was Tom Lipton's way.

WILL DEMONSTRATE
CASE TRACTOR AND
DEERE PLOWS

Alex McDonald, local agent for Case machinery, will give a plowing demonstration with 15-27 Case Tractor and John Deere Plows, on E. Ringland's farm, four miles south-east of Macleod, on August 6th, commencing about 2 o'clock. Competition invited. 2-11

Business
Paragraphs

Swimming Caps at Ferguson's Drug Store.

For plumbing and steamfitting consult D. R. Carse.

For first-class barbering see W. T. Fleming.

Meals, smokes, ice cream, rooms at the Palace Cafe.

Hail Insurance and money to loan at G. H. Scougall's.

For first class repair service—go to the City Garage.

For the latest official route map see Co-operative Garage.

For choice home killed meats see Macleod Meat Market.

For U.G.G. Binder Twine see Farmers' Co-operative Store.

For all the popular lines in canvas footwear see R. T. Barker.

Hail Insurance at lowest prices—see K.A.Y. Realty Co.

Pride of ownership. Have a car—Consult Midland Motors.

Summer Hats—Panama Milan and Lace—Miss A. M. Wilson.

Read Lemire's advice in his advertisement on shoe repairing.

Get your eyes examined by John T. Doney, when in town to the fair.

Life Insurance as an investment—See A. F. Grady's advertisement.

A good watch is always an asset—See R. W. Russell's advertisement.

Now is the time to get after potato

A Good Watch
Is Always An
Asset

ON THE CONTRARY AN INFERIOR WATCH IS A LIABILITY.
THE REPAIR BILLS THAT WILL ACCUMULATE IN A FEW YEARS TO MAKE SUCH A WATCH KEEP GOOD TIME WILL EQUAL THE COST OF A GOOD WATCH.

IT'S MUCH MORE ECONOMICAL TO BUY A WATCH IN OUR STORE.

BECAUSE WE GUARANTEE EVERY WATCH WE SELL.

R. W. RUSSELL

Jeweler — C.P.R. Time Inspector — Optician
Phone 286 — Macleod, Alberta — Phone 286

bugs with Paris Green, at McNay's.

See J. S. Lambert's announcement regarding contracting and building.

Fine work a specialty. Hand sewn oak soles—W. K. Mackie, shoemaker.

S. McCrean, Blacksmith, has just installed an oxy-acetylene welding plant.

Bread—Bread—Bread—Read Bowden's advertisement, it is interesting.

See Hoodless' ad. for Exide Service Station accommodations for the public.

Hay for sale and scrap cast iron wanted—See Benson & Greenwood's advertisement.

List your lands with Hugh Mackintosh, local agent United Grain Growers.

Attention is called to D. R. Carse's change of ad.—Plumbing, gasfitting and steamfitting.

W. G. Andrews is offering some seasonal snaps in hardware.—Read his advertisement.

The Massey Harris Binder—the binder upon which you can depend—See R. J. E. Gardiner.

The Silver Grill wants to purchase fowl of every description—cash market price paid.

Where are the "Dead"—Read what Reach & Co. have to say in this connection in their weekly advertisement.

You'd be surprised how fine some of your snaps would look when enlarged.—Ask Whitefoot Photo Service.

Expert retreading—patching tubes—selling tires and tubes.—Read Macleod Vulcanizing Works' advertisement.

Attention is drawn to Mrs. George Spark's Auction Sale of furniture.—R. L. Hackett, Auctioneer.—See advertisement.

The importance of Bread—logically the importance of flour—Pantry Queen is the best—Macleod Flouring Mills, Ltd.

Don't forget the Cafeteria Lunch Counter at the fair grounds, August 4th and 5th—get your lunch there at down town prices.

The Hudson's Bay Co. announces special reductions in many lines during stock-taking, (now in progress.) It will pay you to read their advertisement on page eight of this issue.

Dilatash & White report Moline expert in town making delivery of two Moline Tractors recently sold by above firm. See Dilatash & White for Brantford Cordage Co. Binder Twine—order early.

Your attention is called to J. W. Moreash's announcement of clearance sale of ready-made suits regularly sold up to \$80.00 for \$45.00—no tax—this sale is on from Thursday, July 15th, to Thursday, August 5th, inclusive, and affords attractive bargains in ready-made suits.

E. Ringland and John McLennan last week purchased a 15-27 Case Tractor from Alex McDonald, local agent. They report satisfaction beyond highest expectations—they are pulling a three-bottom John Deere Gang and harrows at one operation and traveling at high speed—they claim its the original "bear-cat" in tractors. In the above connection Alex McDonald states he expects to unload a car-load of the case 15-27 tractors next week—the demand, Mr. McDonald states, is greater than the supply available.

Denton ran a hotel which was also a gambling-house. June ran a hotel "with best home influences." "The Girl from Outside," in Goldwyn's new picture from the story by Rex Beach ran a better hotel than the native badman. The town flocked to the new hotel and Denton did something perilous to a gambler—he "lost his goat," one of the main marks along the road of his downfall from power.

HAY

FOR SALE AT

\$35. per ton

WANTED—TWO CARLOADS
SCRAP CAST IRON.

BENSON &
GREENWOOD
STEVENS' LIVERY BARN

WANTED

CHICKENS, TURKEYS,
DUCKS

Also EGGS
MARKET PRICE CASH

Ice Cream, Candies, Soft
Drinks, Tobaccos, Cigars
THE SILVER GRILL

Palace Cafe

FIRST CLASS MEALS

Tobaccos, Cigars
Smokers' Sundries

Ice Cream — Soft Drinks
Choice Candies

ROOMS TO RENT

The Test
of
A Salad

The test of a good salad, according to Mrs. Wells, is the dressing. She says almost any combination of vegetables and fruit is nice.

She uses the simple recipe given in one of these little announcements and says there is never any doubt about the result.

If anyone cares for it please write for Pacific Milk Salad Dressing recipe.

PACIFIC MILK CO.
LIMITED
FACTORY AT LADNER

Quaker Brand Baked
Beans Are
Old-fashioned

They're simply old fashioned baked beans, cooked as we remember them years ago, when they went into the big pot at home.

We put in just enough pork and tomato sauce to give them zest.

You'll like this old-fashioned dish.

DOMINION CANNERS
B. C. LIMITED

Head Office Vancouver, B. C.



"Everything set for a good trip—the car running 'smooth as velvet'—plenty of Imperial Polarine in the crank-case and more available wherever we stop. With Imperial Premier Gasoline for fuel, we'll have a most enjoyable vacation."

Imperial Polarine Available Everywhere

WHEREVER you tour, throughout the length and breadth of Canada, you can secure the grade of Imperial Polarine you now use for lubrication—exactly the same uniform grades are sold by dealers everywhere from Halifax to Vancouver.

Imperial Polarine reduces your greatest expense—depreciation, yet costs less than storage, tires, repairs or gasoline. It reduces friction to a minimum, maintains a piston-tight seal under heaviest engine heat, helps the engine extract the last ounce of power out of gasoline.

Imperial Polarine holds its body, maintains compression—keeps the motor running smoothly and quietly. The Imperial Chart of Recommendations shows the grade recommended for your car. Ask to see it when you stop for oil.

Imperial Polarine is sold by good dealers everywhere in sealed one-gallon and four-gallon cans, half-barrels and barrels, also in 12½-gallon steel kegs, the handy size for the home garage. Buy the larger sizes to save money.



IMPERIAL POLARINE (Light medium body) IMPERIAL POLARINE HEAVY (Medium heavy body) IMPERIAL POLARINE A (Extra heavy body)

A GRADE SPECIALLY SUITED TO YOUR MOTOR

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Power • Heat • Light • Lubrication

Branches in all Cities

THE MACLEOD TIMES

AND MACLEOD WEEKLY NEWS

(Independent in Politics)

A weekly newspaper printed and published at Macleod, Alberta, every Wednesday.

DILLINGHAM & DAY
Publishers

S. DILLINGHAM, Mgr. and Editor.

Subscription Price - - - \$2.00

Foreign - - - - - \$2.50

Advertising Rates

Display advertising—per inch 35c

Legal and Municipal Advertising—

1st insertion—per line 12c

Subsequent insertions without

change of copy—per line 8c

Classified Advertisements—

Lost, Found, Wanted, etc.—

insertion 50c

Subsequent insertions without

change of copy 25c

Notices, Births, Deaths, Marriage

Notices and Cards of Thanks—

each \$1.00

All classified advertising and reading notices must be paid in advance.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1920

FARMING WITH WATER

A few days' association with irrigation farmers is enough to infect one with their faith, vision and optimism; you are impressed with the crops and homes built on an assured water supply which can be turned onto the land when it is thirsty, without waiting for the rain which may come too late. You see clearly that water turned the trick. For the moment you have forgotten the great stretches of the desert. You revel in this fairy-land of beauty and plenty. Then you become an irrigation missionary. You want to make the whole world know what it means. But first you must learn for yourself how widely the gospel of irrigation has been applied. You begin to survey the irrigated district in which you have enjoyed a few days of enchantment, and are perhaps surprised to find that it is only a little patch in a great thirsty desert, a mere oasis. Why is not more of the arid country irrigated? Why not all of it? Where does the water come from and how large is the supply? How rapidly is the desert being reclaimed?

About 15,000,000 acres of land are irrigated in the whole United States. The exact figure cannot be had until the 1920 census results are published. I consulted with irrigation experts in the Reclamation Service, Census Bureau and Department of Agriculture, and 15,000,000 acres is the composite estimate of these men.

At first thought this seems like a small accomplishment—only one acre of every hundred. You come quickly

to the edge of the little oasis and beyond it stretches the desert with its heat, dust, mirage, silence and death. And the little oasis cannot be increased until new water supplies are developed, or more canals, ditches and pipelines laid to conduct the water from some more distant unused source. It is a hard, slow job to reclaim the desert. Those men who have devoted their lives to this gigantic task sometimes wonder why they are so besieged with questions for statistics showing progress which, unfortunately, do not always convince the doubting Thomases. In fact, the real significance of the figures can only be appreciated when you understand something of the difficulties of irrigation development. Up to 1910 the total length of ditches in irrigation systems was 125,591 miles, the number of reservoirs 6812, the capacity of these reservoirs 12,581,129 acre-feet, the number of flowing wells 14,558. At the same date the cost of irrigation enterprises had reached over \$308,866,000 or \$15.92 an acre. Incidentally, the dams constructed for impounding irrigation water had developed 243,435 horse power of electric current.

But the more one studies these little oases of irrigated land the more striking their influence and importance become. They help to make the whole arid country more usable, more livable and more interesting. They are the little refreshment stations scattered here and there to take from the desert some of its forbidding aspect. Each acre reclaimed is a positive accomplishment. The desert is a negation, but an acre of irrigated alfalfa is an assertion of life and youth. And so we no longer say that only one per cent of the arid land is irrigated. We leave out the word, only, and look upon the one per cent as an encouraging accomplishment. For example up to 1910 Arizona had irrigated four-tenths per cent of its area, New Mexico six-tenths per cent, Montana, Wyoming and Utah 1.8 per cent each, California and Idaho 2.7 per cent each, Colorado 4.2 per cent, and there were corresponding areas in the other Western States. Figures are not available for comparing ourselves with other nations. But apparently India has about 53,000,000 acres under irrigation, Egypt and Japan about 8,000,000 each, with corresponding irrigated patches in Italy, Argentina, France, Spain and other countries.

Where Modern Irrigation Began

In the Salt River Valley, Arizona, northern New Mexico and southwestern Colorado there are obvious remains of irrigation structures belonging to a forgotten civilization. Moreover, the irrigation ditches of Las Cruces, New Mexico, have a record of 300 years of continuous service.

Modern irrigation by Anglo-Saxons, however, began in Salt Lake Valley, Utah in 1847 when the Mormon pioneers under Brigham Young, "First turned the clear waters of City Creek upon the sun-baked and alkaline soil." In fact, the history of irrigation in the United States is an intensely interesting subject and gives us additional reason to admire the pioneers who established the oases of agriculture and civilization even in the most unpromising parts of what was

once called the Great American Desert. These few historical milestones are pointed out merely to remind ourselves again that irrigation did not begin with the Carey Act nor with the Roosevelt Dam.

But while you are trying to form a comprehensive idea of what irrigation has done for the West do not forget the towns and cities. Many of them are just as truly the product of irrigation as are the orchards and alfalfa fields which surround them. This is notably true of Los Angeles, Riverside, Redlands, Pasadena and Fresno. Take away irrigation and what would become of Phoenix or El Centro or a hundred other towns that lie nestled in an oasis of irrigated farming?

The beginnings of Utah were wholly agricultural, and without the irrigated farms the cities of that interior commonwealth would as yet be only dreams.

How have irrigation enterprises been financed? Up to the passage of the Reclamation Act in 1902, entirely by private funds. Until that time every canal in operation and with one or two exceptions every reservoir used for irrigation purposes was owned and protected as private works. To be sure, the Carey Act, passed in 1894, gave to each state the right to select 1,000,000 acres of land and control its settlement and irrigation. The state did not furnish funds, however. It merely supervised the construction and operation of irrigation projects, fixing the selling price of land, protecting the public against speculative ownership and making the acquisition of water rights inseparable from the possession of land. Theoretically the Carey Act was an ideal law, but practically it has operated very poorly. Ten states accepted the terms of the Carey Act, but no actual reclamation work under this act has taken place except in Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Colorado and Oregon. Guy Ervin, who has made a special study of the operation of the Carey Act, told me that of the one hundred or more Carey projects only three or four have returned a profit to the men who financed them. The failures and troubles experienced by the Carey Act projects are important as showing how it should not be done.

"In the boom days everyone was optimistic regarding the success of every project. Surveys and records of stream flow were not carefully made and bitter disappointment was, of course, the result. Little attention was given the adequacy of the water supply or the nature of the soil. In one project the estimate of the water supply was four times too high. In another case the quantity of irrigable land was estimated at 20,000 acres but a later survey showed that only 12,000 acres could be served with water. Moreover, in almost every instance the actual cost of constructing the works has greatly exceeded the original estimates. Inadequate surveys, increase in the price of labor and materials and a desire of the promoters to make the projects look attractive on paper were the causes of these discrepancies. Then the state furnished little more than nominal supervision. Men flocked eagerly to the opening of new projects. While it was recognized that many of the men who drew land at these openings were speculators, yet it was hoped that real farmers would buy the holdings of the speculators.

"But breaks frequently occurred in the new canals at critical periods," Ervin continued, "causing damage to crops. The canal companies couldn't deliver sufficient water to the farmers. This resulted in friction between the settlers and the companies. Again the companies were often too anxious to have payments on water contracts begin and notified the settlers that water would be ready for delivery at a certain date. Settlers, therefore, moved in with their families only to find that water could not be delivered. Of course, crop failure and resentment were the only results. But worst of all, the settlers were grossly misled by advertising matter. Irrigation companies and land agents are prone to paint in glowing colors the advantages of irrigation farming and to minimize the difficulties."

Mistakes of Early Settlers

"A large part of these settlers knew nothing about irrigation. They came from humid climates and believe that with the magic of water their desert holdings can, in a few short

months, be transformed into highly productive farms. They come with only enough money to put up a temporary shack, buy a few head of stock and make an initial payment on their contract. Had they known beforehand that an irrigated farm seldom produces paying crops the first year, that two or three years are required at best to get the whole farm cleared, leveled and ditched and that they should have at the start sufficient funds to tide them over these lean years, there would have been fewer abandoned farms and disgruntled farmers on the new irrigation projects of the West."

With these unhappy experiences before them the United States Reclamation Service has been able to avoid most of the pitfalls of the Carey Act projects. This service was established with the passage of the Reclamation Act in 1902. The organic act provided that the revenues from the sale of public lands should constitute a revolving fund for the use of the Reclamation Service. This fund has now passed the \$100,000,000 mark. I spent several hours talking over the general phases of the present irrigation problem with Arthur P. Davis, director of the Reclamation Service, and with his secretary, J. B. Beadle, and C. J. Blanchard, statistician.

"The total irrigable area of all our present projects when completed," said Mr. Beadle, "is 3,212,000 acres, of which 1,100,000 acres were irrigated in 1919, producing a crop value of \$88,000,000 or eighty dollars an acre. From our reservoirs and dams

we also furnished a part of all of the water for irrigating an additional 1,800,000 acres of private lands which produced a crop value of \$50,000,000. You see the Warren amendment of the Reclamation Act was passed in 1911 and permits us to sell water to private canals to supplement the water resources of private water systems. In 1919 our chief water sales were made at Boise, Idaho, and from the Milk River and a few other projects. In the original form of the Reclamation Act all receipts from the public lands went into a revolving fund which was allotted by the Secretary of the Interior to the projects which most needed it, but an amendment act of 1914 took this power away from him and reserved it to Congress."

"And don't forget the drainage problem," Mr. Davis suggested at this point. "I never yet heard of an irrigation project in any part of the world which did not sooner or later involve a drainage problem. The continuous application of irrigation water year after year ultimately raises the water table to a height where it causes trouble. We have on our present projects about 700 miles of open and 220 miles of closed drains, protecting about 352,000 acres of land. There are still more than 180,000 acres of land which have been damaged by seepage. About 150 miles of drains were constructed during last year, more than half of this work being done on the Rio Grande project. The water-logging of soils by seepage often causes great discouragement among the farmers on a pro-

ject. In one case the settlers started off with great enthusiasm, but the land became water-logged within two or three years, causing the farmers to become thoroughly disheartened. A drainage system was put in, good yields and prosperity returned, and the old buoyant optimism of the Westerner was completely restored.

"But while the physical and engineering features of an irrigation project are important factors in the success of the undertaking as a whole," Mr. Davis continued, "the human element is even more vital. When no effort is made to select, for settlers on a given project, men who are fit to be farmers, a lot of misfit men accumulate and by their constant grumbling and knocking spoil the atmosphere and run the caprit de corps in the whole community. I have in mind now one or two projects on which land values have been kept down below what they should be merely by the whining of a little crowd of knecrkers who spread a gloom over the whole community and discourage newcomers from getting into the game. An irrigation project requires faith and teamwork if genuine success is to follow. I know of at least one

(Continued on Page Five)

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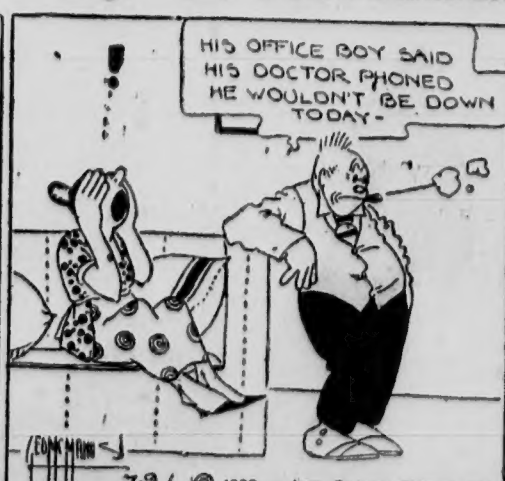
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BRINGING UP FATHER



By G. McManus

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FARMING WITH WATER

(Continued from Page Four)

case where those who had faith pulled a project out of a hole by the simple device of getting rid of the knockers. As soon as a man started a hard-luck story, some one would buy him out."

Demand for Reclamation Farms

But perhaps you are wondering how large these irrigation farms are. On the reclamation projects they run from forty to 160 acres. According to the provisions of the law, water cannot be served from government reservoirs to more than 160 acres of land belonging to one individual. The average size of the farms on Federal reclamation projects is about fifty-five acres for irrigated farms as a whole. This may be compared with the average size of all farms in the United States, which in 1910 was 138 acres. As a rule there is less waste land on irrigated than on unirrigated farms. Land must be fairly smooth and level to be susceptible of irrigation without too great expense, and this in turn means that the most of such farm land is arable. On the reclamation projects forty-three out of every fifty-five acres are already irrigated and the percentage can be considerably increased. Ordinarily it requires several years for each farmer to get all his land properly graded, leveled and ditched for irrigation. This unfinished preparation, the area required for farmsteads and the patches of rough non-irrigable land go to make up the 500,000-acre difference between the 1,600,000 acres to which the government reservoirs are prepared to furnish water and the 1,100,000 acres actually irrigated.

"How many farms have been established on reclamation projects?" I inquired of Mr. Beadle. "There were 17,600 in 1914," Beadle replied, "and at present there are about 30,000. We became interested in ascertaining how permanent the project settlers are and for this purpose made a study of conditions on the Minidoka and a number of other projects. We found that during the period of proving up each farm had only one and a half owners. In other words, only one-half the farms had changed hands. There is a tremendous demand for reclamation farms. We recently opened up seventy-nine farms on one of the projects. There were over 3000 applicants for these seventy-nine farms and 700 of the applicants went to the project to be present at the drawing."

"How much land in the arid states can be or ultimately will be irrigated?" I ventured to ask.

"No one can do more than risk a guess at the answer," Beadle proceeded. "The estimate has been many times revised. Major J. W. Powell, one of the early irrigation fathers with a big vision, put the limit at 75,000,000 acres. F. H. Newell, first director of the Reclamation Service, was more conservative and reduced the estimate to 40,000,000. Recently Mr. Lane, while Secretary of the Interior, ventured the prediction that by the full utilization of western water supplies the present irrigated area of 15,000,000 acres could be doubled, making irrigated agriculture cover 30,000,000 acres. To achieve even this relatively modest program it will be necessary to construct hundreds of additional dams and miles of tunnels, to lead water from distant sources in the mountains out upon the plains, and to learn greater economy in the use of water. We already have on our project 162,500 feet of tunnels, a capacity of 9,430,000 acre-feet in our reservoirs, 10,800 miles of canals and 60,000 horse power at the dams."

But too much importance can hardly be attached to the 15,000,000 acres of land now irrigated. The irrigated patches may be mere oases, but they make the desert habitable. Back of the irrigated lands are millions of acres which cannot be irrigated. One per cent is irrigated now. Ultimately water may be put on two per cent, but what of the other ninety-eight per cent? The watered areas are nuclei of comfort, abundance and assurance. They make the whole livable. In the early days of the range-cattle industry the vital importance of the water holes was well understood. They were the key to the whole country. If the water holes were in your possession you could allow your

cattle to roam over the dry hills with the comforting assurance that they could come to water whenever necessary. Even a small supply of irrigation water will produce enough alfalfa or other forage to carry cattle through winter period when grazing may be poor or impossible.

Irrigation in United States is the result of private enterprise, and was financed entirely by private funds until 1902. Almost innumerable amusing and annoying experiences were had in getting irrigation systems in running order. Lack of uniformity in the unit of water measurement caused much trouble.

Many private and co-operative irrigation projects came to grief because the water requirements for crop production under a system of irrigation were estimated altogether too low—often at one foot where the estimate should have been three or four feet. In such cases the water supply was entirely inadequate for the planted acreage, and crop failure was the result. The quantity of irrigation water applied naturally varies according to rainfall, evaporation and nature of the soil. In some localities the quantity will average about thirty-two inches for alfalfa, twenty-five inches for sugar beets and eighteen inches for wheat. But taking the arid country as a whole, about four feet is a close guess to the depth of irrigation water applied to field crops each season, in applications of six inches to one foot each.

In many localities fifteen or twenty feet of water a year is not a rare record. In porous soil with high evaporation and good drainage this quantity may not be excessive. Remember, too, that not all the water which enters the canal at the head ever reaches the planted field. Much of it is lost by evaporation and seepage.

Sooner or later every irrigation project has its drainage problem, due to the fact that the underground water table is gradually raised by continued irrigation until the soil becomes water-logged or ruined with alkali. This is the great bugaboo of irrigation. Only too often large areas of land have been reclaimed from the desert and transformed into prosperous farming communities to be utterly ruined later by alkali and water-logging.

It should be remembered that soluble alkali salts are present in nearly all the arid soils. These salts are dissolved and carried up in the water as the water table rises. When the water table comes within two feet of the surface of the soil moisture from irrigation water will reach down to the water table. This establishes a capillary connection with the ground water below. Then there is a rapid movement of water upward, carrying

alkali in solution, which is left at the surface of the soil by evaporation of the water. In this way enough alkali may be brought to the surface in a single season to kill the crops and to prevent the growth of other crops.

Vital Importance of Drainage

In other words, paradoxical as it may seem, the most important thing in any irrigation project, even before the reservoir and canals are constructed, is to make sure that the lay of the land will permit adequate drainage system in advance. In time of drought prepare for the flood. Many of the early irrigators seemed to think that irrigation consisted merely in having lots of water and pouring it on the land. This can be done safely if the irrigation water contains no alkali, if the natural drainage is so good as to make it impossible for the water table to rise dangerously close to the surface of the soil, and if the soil itself contains only a mere trace of alkali. Otherwise, look out. You will come to grief within two to ten years. And then the ruin of the soil is practically irreparable and the farm has to be abandoned.

Many guesses have been ventured by historians on the cases of the failure of certain civilizations founded on irrigation agriculture by the nations of antiquity. Was failure due in part to the complete ruin of the land by alkali as a result of poor drainage and water-logging?

The biggest source of irrigation water is, of course, in streams, and this water is brought to the land by canals, ditches or pipes by the gravity system, usually through the aid of dams and reservoirs. But there are other important sources of water for irrigation. For example, nearly three-quarters of a million acres are irrigated with pumped water or from flowing wells. And do not forget the windmills. More injury may often be prevented by flooding the fields the day before the frost occurs. Moreover, irrigation exercises a powerful social influence. It necessitates a close organization of each community.

The future of irrigation is indeed bright. The visions of the prophetic pioneers are coming true. The desert is being made to blossom. In fact, the magic effect of the touch of water upon the desert cannot easily be exaggerated. But there are difficulties and dangers to be faced, and they must be faced squarely and not by the ostrich method of sticking the head into the sand. Every irrigation engineer knows that the difficulties of the future will be greater than those of the present. To meet these difficulties effectively we need better teamwork among all persons concerned, and that means all of the 100,000

000 or more Americans—E. V. Wilcox in Country Gentleman.

NEWSPAPER SUSPENSIONS

The reduction in the number of daily newspapers by suspensions, absorptions and amalgamations, is not alone due to higher paper and other costs, but the changing conditions in the newspaper business, and is likely to continue for we are entering upon most critical times for them.

The main supply of world-wide news is now furnished by the Associated Press and several other news-gathering services. Exactly the same general, and much of the local news appears in every daily newspaper in Canada. The same condition exists in the advertising columns. This standardization of news and advertising service is likely to go on steadily improving, and the publication of more than one good morning or evening paper in a centre is becoming very much of a wasteful duplication of effort. A good daily paper, even in the smallest centres, is well worth, and should be sold for five cents, and a family should be content with one.

Rural weeklies, national weeklies and periodicals are in a different class. Their contents are entirely original. That is, they do not appear in any other publication. They are becoming increasingly more expensive to produce. The reading matter in a single issue of a leading Canadian magazine costs more than eight times the whole reading contents in a leading daily paper.

The Free Press, Forest, Ontario, refers to the passing out, because of increased costs within the last few years, of eight of the fifteen newspapers published in Lambton County. This will be regretted by those who know country life in Canada. A rural weekly and a small city daily is more of a public institution than a money-making enterprise. There are few editors of rural and small daily papers who are not underpaid, self-sacrificing public servants. They give more to their communities, and when they are leaders, as so many are, commanding respect and confidence, their papers are a great power. The Financial Post is in cordial sympathy with the action of parliament in continuing to—in spite of the opposition of the big city dailies for whom R. L. Richardson, M.P., spoke—to transport rural weeklies free of charge in their local districts. Another phase of good work these local papers do is to keep those who go out into the world, to the big centres and foreign parts in touch with their old homes. For that reason we would also favor carrying copies of rural papers going to these subscribers free of postage. This is really a great national service, a good

investment for the country. There are few men or women who do not hope to back to and do something for the old home. If the world treats them well they want to share the good things with the schools, churches and institutions in their old homes. Many of them do. These generous thoughts can be best retained by keeping them constantly in touch with the doings at home. There is only one way—the local newspaper. No matter how busy we the we make time to read that, if it comes to us. At one time these papers were carried free to any subscriber in Canada or in the United States, but Dr. Goulter dropped this very soon after his advent to the Deputy Postmaster-Generalship. It was a very serious mistake. Thousands of Canadians were cut off who have never since regained touch.

We submit these facts to Parliament with the suggestion that they, the M.P.'s, seriously consider whether—as a good business proposition—we should not permit these rural weekly and smaller dailies an unlimited free postal area. The investment will be trifling and the return to the nation very profitable.

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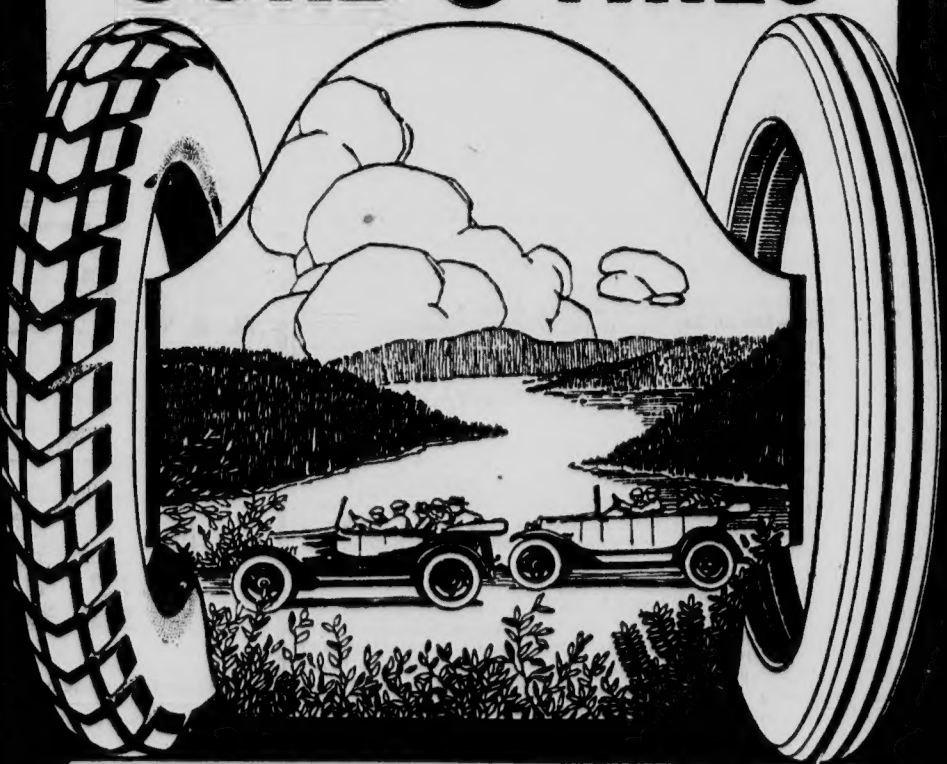
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HYDRO ELECTRIC ON OLD MAN RIVER

It is reported that government surveyors are busy making plans for a big dam on the Old Man river, at Race Horse creek, about 30 miles north-west of Lundbreck. The purpose of the dam is to form a lake with water a hundred feet deep at the dam, for the development of electrical power. If this project goes through a lake will be formed eight miles long with an average width of four miles. The Race Horse creek will be backed up and it will necessitate the construction of new roads into the district.

The construction of such a lake could make one of the finest summer resorts in the whole mountain range, affording splendid lake fishing. The water from the lake would also meet the needs of a large irrigation district.

PRINCE OF WALES THOROBBREDS HAVE ARRIVED IN CANADA

(Special Dispatch to The Herald)
MONTREAL, July 23.—Canada's thoroughbred racing stock has been greatly enriched through the arrival here on Thursday of blooded stock for the Prince of Wales' ranch in Alberta, in addition to several promising fillies belonging to the Earl of Minto. Eight thoroughbred fillies, along with eleven Dartmoor ponies, made up the consignment. The fillies were well worthy of a royal ranch for they have in their veins the blood of Derby winners.

In one short visit this afternoon in company with Professor W. L. Carlyle and Dr. M. C. Baker, The Herald representative saw on board ship, blood of Ben d'Or, the progeny of Ormonde of St. Simon and Galopin. The fillies and ponies had to be caught wild at the Dartmoor ranch of the Prince of Wales. Tor Royal, Princeton, and Devon, were in fine fettle when shipped to the quay. Two ponies are by Arab stallions and known as East and West. Another named Dwarfn, is a beauty, sired by a horse which was presented to British royalty by an Indian prince. It has never been beaten.

The fillies of greatest note are Drizzle, out of Marcoville, out of Drispy by Desmond; Carabosse by Freddy King, out of Cyllene by Beuno-vista, by Ben d'Or. Miss Millogan is a very fast short distance racer by Loch Ryan, out of Little Patience. De Beers is the best bred of the lot, being by White Magic, out of Dollars, by Matchmaker.—Calgary Herald.

PREMIER STEWART'S OPPORTUNITY

The Herald holds no special brief for Southern Alberta. It is quite as much interested in the success of the north as it is in prosperity for the south country. It recognizes the fact that without the maximum amount of success for both north and south Alberta cannot reach her objective as the wealthiest and most prosperous agricultural province in the Dominion. For that reason it wishes well for all sections of the province.

For the same reason it looks to Premier Stewart for the same sort of policy. The premier is, we believe, deeply interested in the agricultural welfare of all parts of the province. Unfortunately he has in his cabinet men who are sectional in their leanings; men who are for the sake of political preference in their own particular districts would not hesitate to play favorites. That is bad for the premier and worse for the country.

Premier Stewart will be back at Edmonton this week end after a trip to Montreal which has resulted in a transfer of operating interest in the McArthur railways of the north to the C.P.R. This has been a stroke of good business for the north country and a better stroke of business for the province generally. For what he has accomplished in this matter the premier is entitled to congratulations. He has served the north well and the north should not forget the fact.

But Premier Stewart owes something to the south as well. In Southern Alberta the farmers are urging for quick action in the matter of irrigation. In the south country irrigation spells the difference between success and failure agriculturally. There is no question as to the value of this artificial aid to naturally dry lands. Brooks, an irrigation centre, according to Dun's mercantile agency, has increased its business turn-over one hundred per cent. in two dry years. Duchess, another irrigation district, also receives special mention in this same report. What has been done in these districts can be duplicated on a much larger scale in the south if the irrigation the people of the south demand is given them.

The time has come for Premier Stewart to play the game. Opportunity offers for easy financing of the south irrigation proposal. It is for the provincial premier to take it or leave it. The Herald believes certain of the premier's cabinet colleagues would have him leave it because it is a south country proposal and also because it comes through the Dominion government. These men are not statesmen. They are opportunists of the rank sort. The premier should disregard their advice and accept the terms that will give the south what it wants and needs.—Calgary Herald.

C. P. R. WILL TAKE OVER THE E. D. & B. C. RY.

Announcement that the C.P.R. has taken over the operation of The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway undoubtedly means that, besides providing an adequate operation service with good equipment, a large amount of repair work will be done on the railway. During the pendency of these negotiations, it was announced that one of the terms insisted on by the railway was that the \$1,000,000 emergency appropriation for putting the railway in running order, which was made by the legislature during the last session, must be expended if the C.P.R. took over the operation.

Will Repair Roadbed

As a result of the successful termination of the negotiations, therefore, it is probable that the money will be expended this summer in replacing ties, and in getting the roadbed up above the muskeg where, in many places, it has sunk under the surface. The equipment of the railway is in a sadly deteriorated condition and this probably will be the first thing remedied by the C.P.R. operating staff.

The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, with the other McArthur lines, has been the chief bone of contention in legislative battles for many years. At the last session, however, the situation had become so critical in reference to the railway, that the government practically called in the opposition members to sit with them and frame a relief bill, which carried the \$1,000,000 appropriation above referred to.

Coleman's Statement

VICTORIA, July 21.—D. C. Coleman, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stated that the report that the railway company had acquired the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway was not in accord with the actual facts. He says that the Canadian Pacific Railway has made an agreement to operate the system for a number of years on account of the owners, and that full information probably would be given out by premier Stewart, of Alberta, on his return from Eastern Canada.

Agreement Signed

EDMONTON, Alta., July 21.—The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway will be operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, beginning at once. The above is the information received in a wire from J. D. McArthur, at Montreal, to Dr. McLennan, manager of the road, in Edmonton. The wire says that an operating agreement between the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company and the Central Canada Railway Co., has been completed with the Canadian Pacific Railway, the agreement to take effect at once.

This agreement has been under negotiation for some weeks. Already several roadmasters and engineers in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway are distributed along the line between Edmonton and Peace River and Grande Prairie, ready to take up the work of improvement of the track and roadbed as soon as the agreement was signed. Large quantities of ties have also been taken out in anticipation of the improvement work.

Equipment on Hand

Some weeks ago Canadian Pacific Railway equipment arrived at the Strathcona yards, but has been held there awaiting the completion of the proposed agreement.

This arrangement means that the Canadian Pacific Railway has definitely entered the north country. No doubt the efficiency of service that is the work of the far-flung Canadian Pacific Railway, will be carried into Peace River. That will mean much to the welfare of the settlers, and therefore to the development of the country from with Edmonton must always draw a large share of her trade.—Calgary Herald.

FINE ACTING IN BEACH DRAMA

In "The Girl from Outside," Rex Beach's story of Alaska, which was produced for Goldwyn, Empire's theatre patrons will have a chance to see some very interesting acting.

Clara Horton as June, the girl who on her way to Nome, loses her father on the boat, is protected by a boy thug who loves her at first sight. The boy is later shot by a gambler; and the situation develops genuine heart interest through the masterly directing of Reginald Barker, who supervised the making of every scene. The "Kid" who has made the supreme sacrifice for the welfare of the girl, and so paved the way for her marriage to another, is splendidly acted by Cullen Landis. Clara Horton, as the girl who appreciates to the full the magnitude of the boy's devotion unfolds possibilities as an emotional actress of unguessed powers.

Leung Chow, as the Chinese chef of the thugs, is one of the surprises of the picture. His performance is sincere, sympathetic and powerful. Here next Monday and Tuesday.

The first real bit of work for the Board of Commerce was to permit the sugar refiners to put the price of sugar a couple of cents higher, which may be an indication of what the board intends to adopt as a policy.

J. N. McLEAN HAS HARD TIME TRANSFERRING STOCK

The shipment of stock which was brought down by Jas. N. McLean and Mr. Evans, from High Prairie, which passed through the local yards early this week on their way to Macleod, had a hard time in their transferring at Edmonton. The Edmonton Bulletin says: The stock was fed and watered at Smith, and reached the Dunvegan yards at 9 a.m. on Friday, 24 hours run from Smith. The cars were switched onto the Grand Trunk tracks, but did not reach the stock yards, where the cattle were unloaded and fed, until 3 p.m. One three-year-

old steer died shortly after being taken from the train. The cars were re-loaded at the stock yards at 7 p.m. on Friday, with the expectation of catching the regular C.P.R. freight to Calgary that night. They did not reach the south side yards until 2 a.m. Saturday, having missed the C.P.R. freight, they had to remain over another day at the south yards, where there is very little means of caring for live stock in transit.—Market Examiner.

Many Hollanders are coming to Calgary to make their homes here. Few settlers are of greater worth to the country. They make good citizens at an early date.

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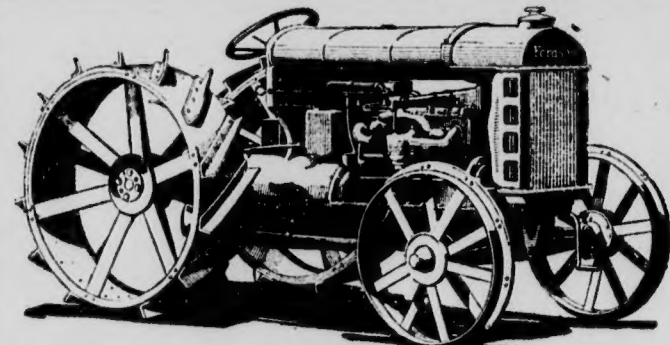
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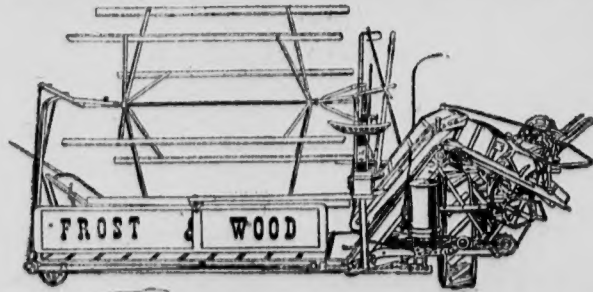
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WANT INFLUX OF
100,000 FARMERS

"If the Western Canada Colonization Association settles 20,000,000 acres of idle arable land, it is probable that another 10,000,000 acres, suitable only for pasture, will be used for raising livestock. The value of such settlement will exceed the entire national debt of the Dominion." So said Mr. M. A. Brown, Provisional Chairman of the Western Canada Colonization Association, in a recent interview. Mr. Brown, who is Mayor of Medicine Hat, added:—

"In 1918, the farm production of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan was valued at \$1,322,804,490, from some 30,397,416 acres under field crops and other lands suitable only for livestock. On the same basis, the idle acres which the Association aims to bring into use have a potential value of \$870,000,000 per annum.

"Divided into 93,750 half-section farms, each of 320 acres, these lands would provide an opportunity for almost 100,000 more farmers, and for a total of at least 400,000 immigrants, counting men, women and children.

"Settlers from the United States have been bringing in \$600 for every man, woman and child. The average for immigrants from the British Isles and elsewhere would be considerably lower, but even before the war British immigrants averaged at least \$100, and the amount now would be much higher. The immigrants sought by the Association will be "hand-picked"

and will be from the United States and the British Isles, principally. Their average wealth may be placed conservatively at \$300 each. This in itself means a total initial accession to national wealth of something like \$100,000,000.

Such an influx of agricultural settlers would be accompanied by heavy immigration of artisans and other non-agriculturalists, with wealth of probably \$50,000,000 more.

"The annual gross income per farm in Western Canada is now close to \$4,500, including the value of products consumed by the farmers themselves. Allowing for a possible decrease in prices, the annual gross income per farm may safely be placed at not less than \$3,500 for many years to come. Of this amount at least \$1,500 is expended annually in purchasing goods, largely in local stores. One thousand dollars represents the value of products of the farm consumed by the farmer and his household, expenditures on vacations, etc., taxes and payments for personal services.

"Most of the remaining \$1,000 is saved or invested. If the farm, equipment or livestock be mortgaged, or if money is owing otherwise on loan, part of the income may be expended as interest or in reduction of the principal amount of such mortgage or loan. But even such payments mean, for the most part, an addition to national wealth. Depreciation of machinery will be offset largely, if not entirely, by the purchase of new equipment or by farm betterments.

"At a conservative estimate, \$1,000 probably would represent the average net production per farm, after deducting from the gross income expenditures of all kinds except those properly chargeable to capital account. Then, too, of the \$1,500 or more expended for goods, probably \$200 would be saved by the producers, merchants or transportation interests, and would go to increase the total national capital. In this way each farm would contribute \$1,200 every year to increase the national wealth of the Dominion.

"For all the 93,750 new farms, the increase would amount to \$112,500,000. But this would be the gain from the project in a single year. Canada would, in effect, receive from the settlement of these idle acres a perpetual increase in national wealth of \$112,500,000. The present value of such perpetuity, reckoned at 6 per cent., is no less than \$1,875,000,000.

"The \$1,500 or more expended by each farm household annually for goods would be distributed among retailers, wholesalers, bankers and manufacturers. Ultimately, much of it would go to the workers. It would provide more employment and attract new capital to supply the additional wants.

"A recent survey among its subscribers, made by one of the largest farm papers in Western Canada, showed that 50 per cent. of the farmers carried life insurance; 46.3 per cent. had telephones; 47.2 per cent. owned automobiles; 36 per cent. had gasoline engines; 34 per cent. had pianos; 30 per cent. owned threshing outfits; 30 per cent. had talking machines; 20.4 per cent. owned tractors. These figures indicate the tremendous demand for goods and services which would result from the successful utilization of nearly 100,000 new farms. That demand would mean increased prosperity for every interest in the Dominion.

"The settlers and their families would spend at least \$140,750,000 annually, principally for manufactured goods. To meet this demand, not less than \$125,000,000 would be needed for industrial undertakings. The opportunity would attract new capital from the United States and elsewhere, and it would be safe to count on an accession of at least \$75,000,000 in this way.

"The problem of the Canadian National Railways would be solved. The average settler in Western Canada means \$763 per year in railroad earnings on freight and passenger business. From the 93,750 farms there would come a yearly increase of \$71,531,250 in the gross income of the railroads.

In addition to the items of increase in national wealth already enumerated, there would be the handling of between \$3,000 and \$4,000 worth of produce annually from each new farm. Besides the transportation services, grain dealers, commission merchants, millers, meat packers, cold storages, creameries, and many other interests would share in such new business. On the average the products would be turned over three times before reaching the consumer. This would mean a turnover of more than \$10,000 for each farm, or probably \$1,000,000,000 in all. Such business would provide employment for many more persons, and the actual net profits or savings would not be less than 3 per cent. This would represent an addition to the national wealth of \$30,000,000 per annum in perpetuity. The present value of such perpetuity at 6 per cent. is \$500,000,000.

"The increase in national wealth which would result from the accomplishment of the aim of the Western Canada Colonization Association may, then, be summarized as follows:

New wealth brought by settlers	\$150,000,000
Present net worth of new farm production in perpetuity	1,875,000,000
New capital attracted from abroad for industrial undertakings	75,000,000
Present worth of new wealth resulting from profits on handling new farm production	500,000,000
Total	\$2,600,000,000

"Besides, there would be the wealth created by the thousands of new non-agricultural immigrants who would accompany the influx of farm settlers.

"In comparison, Canada's gross national debt is less than \$3,100,000,000, and the net debt about \$2,000,000,000.

"Utilization of the idle lands of Western Canada in its value to Canada not only would offset the entire net debt of the Dominion but would leave a surplus of more than a half billion dollars for development of the Dominion's natural resources."

AN EPOCH-MAKING
INVENTION

An epoch-making invention in connection with the manufacture of rubber has been made by a Manchester (Eng.) chemist, S. J. Peachey, one of the lecturers of the Manchester College of Technology. His discovery, according to an old country dispatch, makes it possible to vulcanize rubber swiftly and perfectly by means of two cheap gases at a mere fraction of the cost of existing processes. It is said he alighted on this invention—the most important since Parkes introduced the sulphur chloride "cold cure" method in 1846—while endeavoring to find a quicker method of vulcanization.

As the average reader is aware, raw

rubber is "cured," or vulcanized, as it is called, to give it elasticity, strength and durability. This is accomplished by the incorporation of sulphur. Under one of the existing processes, invented by Goodyear in 1839, it is necessary to heat the mass to a temperature of 135 to 145 degrees centigrade for a period varying from one to three hours.

Under another process, discovered by Parkes in 1846, heat is not necessary and superficial vulcanization is effected by immersing the rubber in a weak solution of chloride of sulphur in carbon bisulphide. Under this method chlorine, which is deleterious, also passes into the rubber.

Simple Process

Mr. Peachey discovered that by exposing the rubber alternatively to the action of two gases—sulphur dioxide and hydrogen sulphide—for about a quarter of an hour each, the gases diffuse into and react in the rubber, producing a very active form of sulphur, which immediately combines with and vulcanizes the rubber. No heat is required; indeed, the whole process is so simple that any unskilled person could manipulate it with a few hours instruction.

The discovery has been followed up with great assiduity and perseverance, and it has been found possible to use the Peachey process for the manufacture of a score or more of the things that are everyday necessities of life. Soon these should be made at a mere fraction of the present costs.

Boots which will outwear the best leather are expected to cost less than the pre-war Lancashire clog. Leather, indeed, will no longer be supreme for footwear once the new vulcanized rubber is placed within the reach of the public.

Interesting Experiments

Independent experiments have been made with the following results:

A pair of good class boots were worn on alternate days for a period of three months, when the thickness of the sole worn away was three millimetres. The boots were then soled with a thin sheet of Peachey vulcanized rubber compound and worn as before for seven months, when the thickness of the sole worn away was one and a half millimetres. Thus the leather was worn away more than four and a half times as fast as the vulcanized rubber compound.

This compound, by the way is made from leather waste and rubber, and has all the outward characteristics of leather. Boots made from it will not need either stitching or nailing, and it is expected they will last longer than the best leather.

Floor Covering

Samples of a floor covering composed of such ingredients as rubber and waste sawdust have been produced at figures which are startling in comparison with the present-day prices of linoleum. Even with such a low mixture as 15 per cent of rubber the new product has great advantages in color, durability, and flexibility. Another economy is that no backing is required.

A substitute for linoleum as a wall covering is also an accomplished fact while material for upholstery coverings, and especially the seating of automobiles, is being experimented with in the wide range of thicknesses and strengths.

Novel Application

Perhaps the most novel application so far has been the manufacture of felt suitable for hats from the mixture of rubber and waste wool shoddy. If the experiments being made succeed the price of hats should be a mere trifle.

Rubber tiles, belting, bookbinding materials, toys, dolls, moulded goods, gloves, motor garments, leggings, waders—these are only a few of the things that can be made cheaply as soon as the process becomes industrialized. It may include even silent

pavement.

What is more to the point today is that an era of cheaper goods and a greatly extended usefulness of rubber is opened up by this invention. It is made all the more valuable by a further discovery of a process for the vulcanizing of rubber in solution.

Truly Revolutionary

The largest rubber experts in the old country who have tested the results achieved by Mr. Peachey describe them as truly revolutionary, not only in consequence of the cheapening of the process, but also because of the large range of organic waste paper, leather waste, shoddy, and so forth, which can be used as filling agents.

Moreover, by this old process it is possible to use delicate colors. Many of the more beautiful shades cannot now be used because they perish under the treatment to which they are subjected in the present "curing" processes.—Calgary Herald.

A "CURIOS" HEROINE

Under the caption "Human Curios" the Calgary Herald on Saturday relates a story of how a girl, by her coolness and wit, was the means of saving the life of King Albert of the Belgians in February 1919. Under ordinary circumstances we would imagine that such an individual would be called a heroine. Perhaps the Calgary Herald has gone over to extreme Bolshevism, and regards any person having anything to do with kings as a "Curiosity."

The story is as follows: "You have done more for the cause of Belgium than any single person at the front."

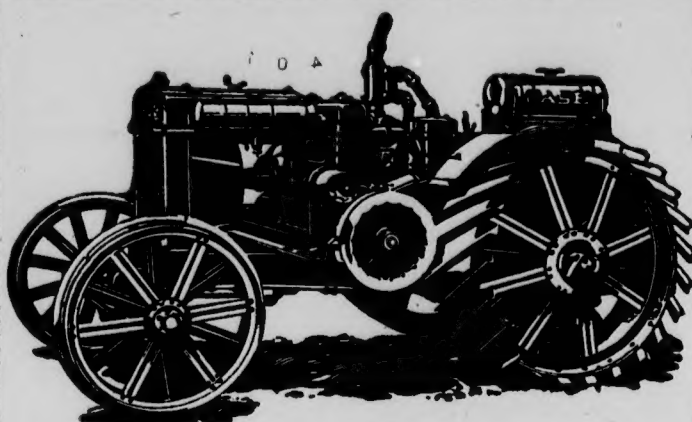
These were the words used by King Albert of Belgium in conferring upon Mlle. Angelica Verecammou, of St. Gilles, the Order of Leopold II, the Croix de Guerre and the Croix de la Reine Elizabeth, as a reward for saving the life of the monarch after the signing of the armistice.

Mlle. Verecammou was on a train on her way to Antwerp in February, 1919, and overheard a conversation between a German officer and a nurse which aroused her suspicions. The officer inquired if the girl understood German and she stated that she did not, but not satisfied, the German ordered her out of the carriage. She secreted herself in the next compartment where she could catch snatches of the con-

versation through a small hole in the partition. Also, through this hole she saw the officer take a plan of Brussels from his valise and explain to the nurse what buildings were mined.

Waiting until the train approached Antwerp, Angelica told her story to the guards. The officer protested against being searched and, when the girl pointed out the secret pocket containing the plan, he attempted to shoot her, but a Belgian soldier disarmed him. The documents proved that the German had plotted to blow up the palace on February 19 when King Albert was to meet the French and allied representatives. Because of her bravery and quick wit the Belgian king bestowed the three honors upon the girl and in the peace fête last August she was accorded a prominent position.

The league of nations is likely to be the big talking point in the election over the way, and Harding seems to give a hint that before very long, he may take a turn at pulling the tail of the British lion. This is the crazy year for politicians across the line.



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20-3t

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Hon. Archie McLean was a visitor to Macleod on Saturday.

Everybody should help the ladies Hospital Aid next Wednesday and Thursday.

W. Walker, Lorne Walker, Spud Murphy and W. Hoodless spent Sunday at Waterton Lakes.

During the absence of Miss Watson, Mr. E. Charlton substituted at the piano at the G.W.V.A. Saturday evening dance.

Mrs. A. McDonald with Miss Annie and Master Jack, are spending their vacation visiting Mrs. McDonald's sister, Mrs. E. J. Scott, at Summer-view, Alberta.

Mr. D. M. Leighton, Hardware Merchant of Granum, and Mr. W. Renwick of W. G. Andrew's Hardware, Macleod, spent Sunday at Waterton Lakes.

Chas. F. Bowen, his little daughter Olive and Mr. George Bowie, of Kelsey, motored through to Spring Point to visit Mrs. M. E. Bowen. Mrs. Puffer, from Lacombe and little son, and Master Traver Bowen from Bruce, also accompanied them.

Jas. Beattie brought in an excellent sample of brome grass from his farm 2 miles south east of town. This sample is on exhibition in Alex McDonald's office and represents the crop on 30 acres. The heavy rains have made a wonderful difference in the crops.

The ladies of the Hospital Aid are holding a Tag Day during the Fair.

Mrs. H. Mueth, of Monarch, spent the weekend as the guest of Mrs. Arthur Young.

W. L. Palmer, of the Anderson-Roe Co., implement jobbers of Calgary, made a business call on Alex McDonald on Tuesday.

Another large consignment of lumber and concrete mixing machinery has arrived and is being set up down at the saw mill site.

Remember the ball game Friday night next at 6.30—the fast Glenwoods vs. Macleod—this will be a first class exhibition of ball.

Alex Callie, of Vimy Ridge Farm at Monarch, was in town on Friday visiting friends. He says he has 125 acres of very promising crop.

Mr. M. E. DeLaurier, of Vancouver, spent the week end with Miss Addie Foster, of Macleod, and also called on J. J. Foster, of Mud Lake.

The Returned Boys will run the refreshment booth at the Fair Grounds this year. They will run a cafeteria at the booth where they will serve lunches at town prices.

The Camp Fire Girls from Lethbridge, who have been camping for the past two weeks beside the river, west of town, broke camp and returned home on Tuesday.

Misses Helen and Gertrude Sweetman, of St. Paul, Minn., are spending their holidays in Western Canada, and are now on a visit to Mrs. Walshe at the Walshe Bros. Ranch.

Ladies who intend bringing babies and young children to the nursery at the fair, are requested to provide milk and biscuits, as the Local Council of Women cannot undertake to do so.

Mr. R. W. Smith, leader of the orchestra informs us that he has secured the services of Mr. J. S. Thornley, as violinist, who has recently joined the staff of the Macleod Times.

T. S. Acheson, General Agricultural agent of the C.P.R., was a visitor to Macleod on Saturday. He says that the crops in Alberta look much better than those in either Manitoba or Saskatchewan.

Attention is again drawn to the fact that rural schools exhibits of vegetables are not eligible at the Macleod Fair next week, but will be shown in the Town Hall in September—Don't forget this.

The 13th C.M.R.'s are holding a reunion banquet in Lethbridge on Wednesday. There will be a large deputation from Macleod as there are about 40 old members of the regiment in this district.

The dance at Mud Lake given by the ladies interested in the Next-of-Kin Memorial Fund, was a decided success. There was a record attendance, the music was good, and everybody enjoyed a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Dawson of Melfort, Sask., were visitors in Macleod last week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Ferguson. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, with their three boys, are returning home on their motor trip from Melfort to Spokane.

About 5 or 6 autos, with a large crowd of young people from Macleod and Granum, went over to Cardston on Sunday last to visit the Mormon Temple. The trip was an enjoyable one, especially the picnic lunches by the side of the road.

Mrs. Arthur Young's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. McRory, have returned home to Crossfields, after spending their holidays in Macleod. Misses Olive and Mabel Young are accompanying their grandparents on a visit to Crossfields.

The G. W. V. A. are arranging for a series of dances at their rooms each night during the fair. Smith's orchestra will provide excellent music and the floor is perfect. Every effort is being made to give everybody an opportunity to enjoy a sociable evening. The G. W. V. A. dances have established their reputation and are proving a great attraction to the young people. The price of admission has been set at 50 cents both for dancers and spectators.

Mrs. (Rev.) W. A. Lewis left for Edmonton on Tuesday morning, for a short visit to friends.

Miss Alexander spent the weekend in Calgary, making preparations for her fall millinery display.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ryan were visitors to Lethbridge for the weekend, the guests of Senator and Mrs. De Veber.

BANK NOTES

Stenographers become easily acquainted with cars—especially on Sundays.

Judging from the special blend of hosiery most favored by the Union Bank they must be of Irish descent.

BRITISH EMPIRE SURVIVES ACID TESTS

LONDON—This has been a week of acid tests of far-reaching importance. The last remnants of German pride and stubbornness have collapsed under one of these tests. Lloyd George's implacable insistence, expressed in the bluntest language, has driven Germany to realize her militarism and secret armaments must be dropped forthwith. By October 1 her army must be reduced to 150,000 men, and by January 1 to 100,000. Thus passes Germany's boasted militarism, for she has been brought down to brass tacks. After the Spa conference Europe may really get on with peace on a basis of the treaty. This exhibition of firmness has made Lloyd George once again the hero of France.

The second acid test concerns the League of Nations. The house of commons committee has insisted, despite the government opposition, that the British Empire mandate for the administration of the island of Nauru shall be subjected to a covenant of the League of Nations. The island was seized in the early stage of the war by an Australian warship; thus it became Australia's pet prize. Australia and New Zealand demanded it become their peculiar possession, so that its immensely valuable phosphates could be used for the enrichment of lands of the British Empire, excluding all foreigners from any benefits. Australia was to have 42 per cent of the phosphates produced; the United Kingdom, 42 per cent, and New Zealand, 16 per cent, the foreigner getting only what was left after the British Empire requirements for home consumption had been satisfied.

The house of commons, at the instance of Lord Robert Cecil, has rejected this proposal, and a mandate must be administered on the lines of the covenant of the League of Nations, that is to say, with every regard for the complete freedom of trade. It remains to be seen whether in the later stages of the measure the British parliament will maintain this self-denying ordinance.

The third test affects India. It arose over the action of the distinguished British commander, General Dyer, when at Amritsar, last April, he ordered troops to shoot down nearly 400 natives, wounding probably three or four times as many by sustained rifle fire on the civilian crowd, which, though undoubtedly hostile, was neither armed nor immediately engaged in committing acts of violence. The British government accepted the incident as a challenge to the new liberalism embedded in the Home Rule Bill for India, which the British parliament passed last year. Dyer was requested to resign, and after 34 years distinguished service, his military career ends under a cloud. The issue as put to the house by Secretary of State Montague and Churchill, was this: "Are we going to keep hold on India by terrorism, wholesale humiliation and racial subordination and frightfulness? Or are we going to rest it upon the goodwill of the people of India on a basis of partnership?"

Revolt of Members

A good half of the Unionist supporters of the government revolted with the bitterest signs of hostility to Montague, who is a member of a powerful family of Jewish financiers, and according to his enemies, is encouraging every element of Indian sedition and lawlessness by unseasonable reforms. The government was, indeed, saved from defeat by Liberal and Labor votes. Sir Edward Carson and the Morning Post lead the revolt, upon the government in the interests of General Dyer and what may be



SPECIALS

DURING STOCKTAKING

This week being the last of our STOCKTAKING we are clearing out all our Oddments and Remnants at very Tempting Prices. REMEMBER SATURDAY IS THE LAST DAY FOR THESE BARGAINS

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GOOD GRADE FAWN GROUND WITH RED STRIPE. VALUE FOR \$1.00 PER PAIR—

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A. D. FERGUSON—THE REXALL STORE

called the military party. They even started a subscription list for Dyer, and openly suggest that he is a victim of a world-wide revolutionary movement, in which the Jew and secret societies play a leading part.

Friends of India and adherents of the principle of partnership for peoples within the Empire, hold one another's hand. That this is only a test of whether the British Empire is to rest on justice for all the races, or on a military domination after the Prussian pattern, the truth probably lies between these two extremes.

What, however, is clear, is that the Britain under Lloyd George is shedding the last vestige of the flamboyant imperialism which ruled the Empire in the days of Disraeli.—Calgary Herald.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF "JIGGS"

By George McManus

George McManus, creator of "Bringing Up Father," has just returned from a triumphant transcontinental tour. At a dozen large cities between the Atlantic and the Pacific he was accorded a welcome not unlike that usually given a prince or potentate.

The movie stars greeted him at Los Angeles and he was guest of Charlie Chaplin during his stay there. At San Francisco the "Dinty Moore" club, named after the Haven that McManus depicts "Jiggs" flying to, gave the great comic artist an old-fashioned "Dinty" welcome. He was taken in an aeroplane over the San Fran-

cisco territory. The crowd that welcomed him at Seattle might have greeted a presidential candidate so warm was their enthusiasm.

On his return through Canada he renewed many acquaintances for the Canadians are numbered among the keenest "Jiggs" fans.

H. M. Bitner, managing editor of the Pittsburg Press was his host for a week in Pittsburg; there Miss Laura Bromwell the daring aviatrix bombarded the town with leaflets announcing the presence of the creator of "Jiggs."

He appeared in Davis theatre for a week and entertained the kids of Pittsburg at several matinee parties. On the day of his departure he was guest at an athletic meet attended by 50,000 and most of that number insisted upon shaking his hand.

Addressing this gathering, McManus gave this short autobiography of his famous character "Jiggs":

Autobiography of "Jiggs"

(By George McManus.)

"Jiggs" was born in Ireland. He came to this country expecting to find gold on the streets of New York, but found bricks and cobblestones instead. He became a hoddie carrier.

Romance came into his life when he met "Maggie," a waitress at a small cafe, who put heaping dishes of corned beef and cabbage before him. They were married.

"Jiggs" became thrifty. Instead of carrying bricks he bought and sold them on commission. Then he manufactured them. Street brawls in the old days in New York, provided a

great market for "Jiggs" bricks, which were harder than ordinary bricks. He grew rich.

At this point in his career Maggie and their daughter Nora changed their viewpoint of life. Society, counts, dukes and college professors became their idols.

But "Jiggs" stuck to his clay pipe and continued to smack his lips at the thought of corned beef and cabbage.

"Jiggs" didn't forget his former pals. Pinocle parties at "Dinty Moore's" formed "Jiggs" idea of Utopia.

But Maggie opposed "Jiggs" low-brow ideas and started to make her arguments clear by hurling rolling pins, vases, pots, pans and furniture at the offender.

And so they continued to live their lives, "Jiggs" longing for "them good old days" and Maggie for a bid to Count De Spoo's ball.

Despite the fact that Maggie has almost destroyed their wedding set by using the dishes as missiles, deep down in her heart she still loves "Jiggs."

"Jiggs" and "Maggie" are real characters in my mind, and in drawing them I try to please the public. We have been successful so far.

—Lethbridge Herald

Alberta is surely getting a sufficiency of rain this year. Crops are assured so far as moisture is concerned. Next thing we know there will be too much rain and haying and harvesting will be delayed with the fear of frosts in prospect.